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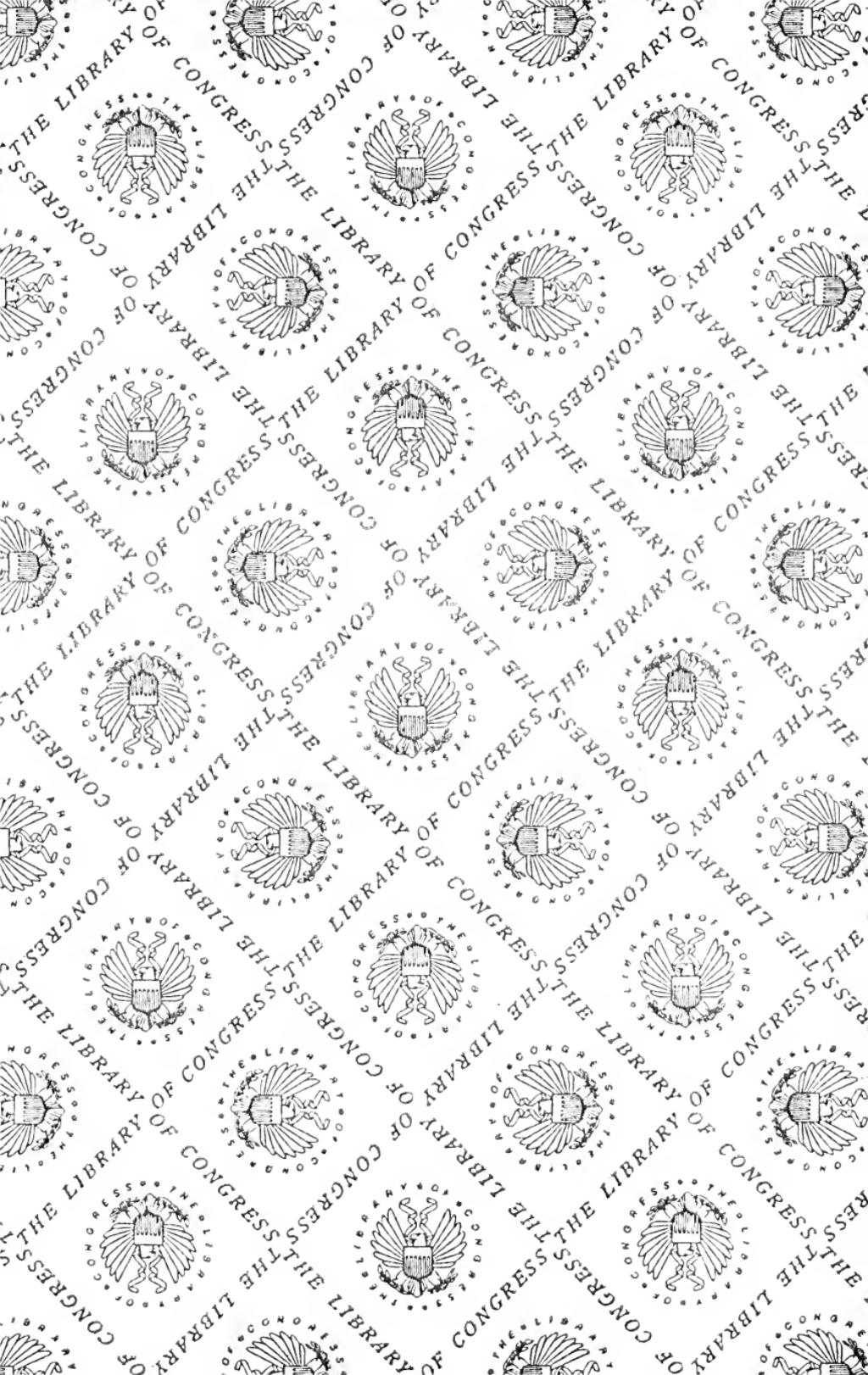
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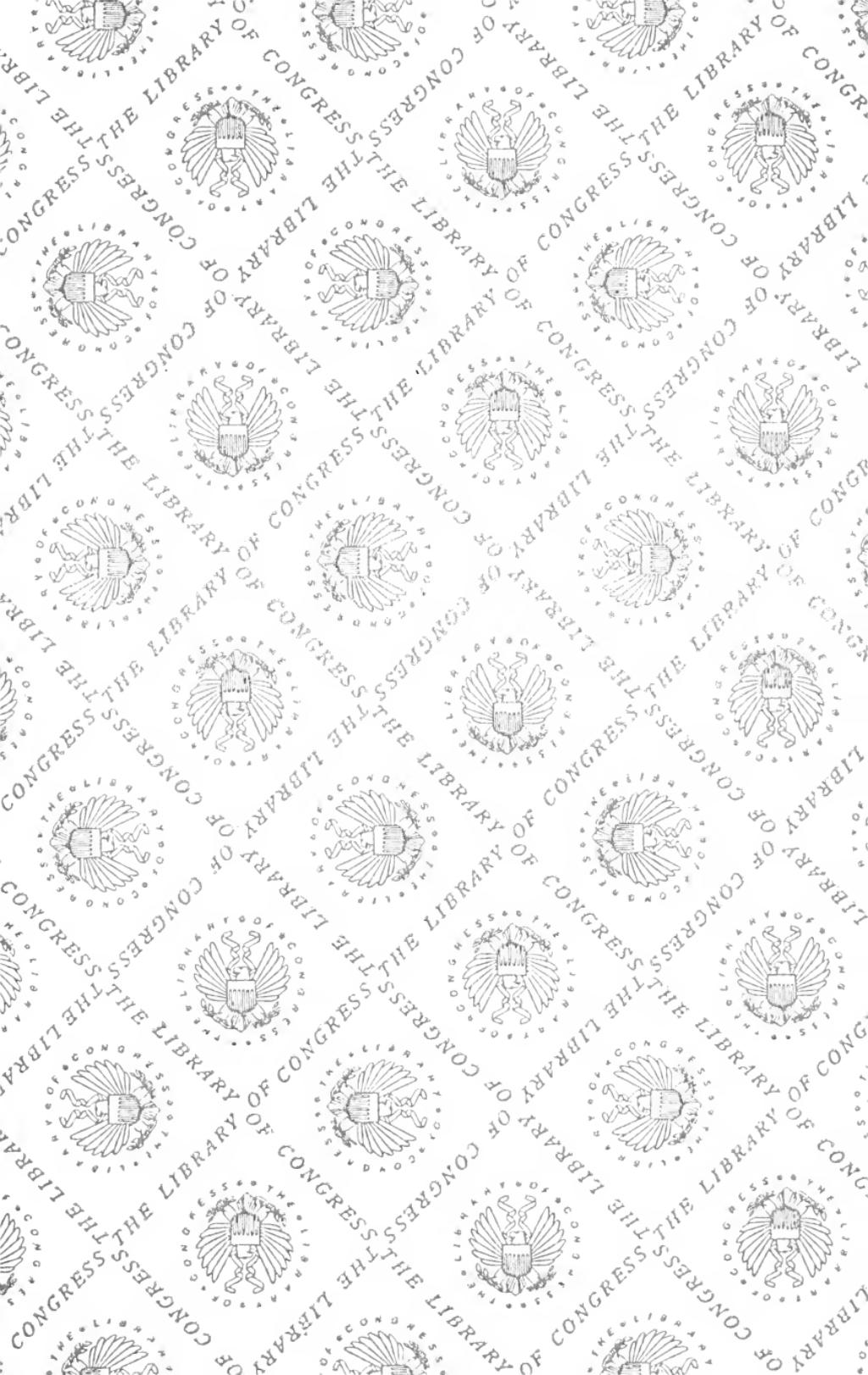
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HISTORY

— *By* —

MAMIE C. TEX

For Eighth Grade

**To Harmonize with the Illinois State Course of Study
Fifth General Revision**

**Treats of Every Topic in
Eighth Year History**

Price 35 Cents

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Mamie C. Tex, Taylorville, Ill.

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Foreword.

An experience of six years in teaching this subject has proved that no one text book now in use is adapted to the demands of our Course of Study, and in order to meet these requirements I present this booklet.

It has been prepared expressly for my own classes, but it has also been the aim to adapt it to the use of any class in the Eighth Year following the Illinois State Course of Study. No pains have been spared to make it as accurate and complete as possible.

It is not to be presumed that this booklet contains all that might be said on each topic, but such material is given as the average Eighth Year pupil can understand and assimilate.

Special thanks are due to several book companies, whose names appear below several of the topics, for their kindness in allowing me permission to use topics from their histories.

In conclusion this volume is submitted to you, my dear pupils and co-workers, with the hope that it will perform its mission as designed.

Mamie C. Tex.

Taylorville, Illinois.

September 27, 1913.

First Month.

CONDITIONS UNDER ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

As to Law Making Power.

Under the Articles of Confederation there was only one department to our government and that was the Legislative Department, and it consisted of only one house.

Its powers were very limited. It could collect no money by taxation and foreign nations began to mistrust us. It had no power to regulate commerce with foreign nations or between the States, if the government would have had this power it could have raised a revenue by levying a duty on imports. When the government needed money it could not compel the States to raise it.

As to the Executive Power.

Under the Articles of Confederation the nation had no President—no head, that is no one to see that the laws were obeyed. In fact the government under the Articles of Confederation could declare everything and do nothing. The national government under it was simply falling to pieces.

The Conditions under the Articles of Confederation led to the Formation of a New Constitution Providing for a Legislative, Executive and Judicial Department.

The Articles of Confederation were found to be very faulty and it was rapidly becoming plain to men of sense that the government could not go on as it had been. Finally, it was agreed that a convention be held in Philadelphia in May, 1787, to revise the Articles of Confederation, but they were found to be so faulty that the members of the convention decided not to use the

Articles of Confederation at all, but to draw up an entirely new Constitution.

The new Constitution provided for three departments: Legislative, Executive, and Judicial.

The Legislative Department was to consist of two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. This is the department that makes the laws.

The Executive Department is vested in a President of the United States; he sees that the laws are obeyed.

The Judicial Department is vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. This is the department that interprets the laws made by Congress and declare whether they accord with the Constitution or not.

THE WORK OF WASHINGTON (IN DEVELOPING SPIRIT OF NATIONALITY.)

The Financial Problem.

The new government began its work under great difficulty. The money question was very pressing. The treasury was empty, and the credit of the United States was at stake.

In order to obtain funds with which to pay our debts Congress passed the first Tariff Act, 1789. This placed a tariff on many foreign goods entering our ports. Another means which Congress provided was to lay a tax on the home manufacture of spirituous liquors.

1-8-1 and 2.

Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

Congress has power to borrow money on the credit of the United States.

Debt of United States—Foreign and Domestic (State and National.)

After the Revolutionary War, United States was greatly in debt.

The Foreign Debt due Holland, France and Spain was about \$12,000,000, the Domestic Debt was about \$42,000,000, and the State Debt was about \$21,000,000. The total debt about the year 1790 amounted to almost \$80,000,000.

Hamilton's Plans.

Alexander Hamilton, who held the office of Secretary of the Treasury, saw at once that in order to secure the respect of foreign countries we must pay our foreign debt, to insure the good will of our States we must pay our State debts, and to inspire the confidence of our citizens we must pay our domestic debt.

He proposed that all the money that was brought in by the tariff and taxes and not needed for the governmental expenses, should be used to pay these debts of the United States.

Congress gave Hamilton permission to use the money as he had directed.

1-8-18.

Congress has power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Assumption Bill.

Hamilton in his plans for paying the debt that had been left by the Revolutionary War, proposed that Congress should pay all the foreign debt, and besides assume all State debts because these debts had been made for the common good of all.

To assume the State debt led to a lively debate in Congress, the Southern members knew the debts of the Southern States were less than the debts of the Northern

States, and thought if the government was given this power it would be responsible for all the debts of the country and that it would be influenced by the wealthy capitalists of the Northern States. They also declared the Constitution no where gave the right to Congress to tax people to pay debts owed by a State. At the same time a debate was going on as to where the National Capital should be located.

The Northern States wanted it as far north as the Delaware River, the Southern States wanted it as far south as the Potomac River.

At last a compromise was made. It was agreed that the National Government would assume all State debts, and the capital would be located on the Potomac River.

Funding Bill.

The entire public debt was funded by issuing new bonds, by money derived from the sale of western lands, and by using the greater part of the revenue money. The Funding Bill was one of the measures adopted by Congress, and was one of Hamilton's arguments in favor of the government meeting its obligations.

Bank Bill.

Hamilton thought the condition of the country would be greatly improved if a United States Bank was established. This led to another bitter discussion.

The Federalists favored the measure while the Anti-Federalists opposed it. The Federalists thought such a bank with the United States a share holder would be a safe place for the government to deposit its money.

The Anti-Federalists declared there was nothing in the Constitution which gave Congress the right to charter such a bank.

Hamilton declared Article I, Section VIII, Clause 18, could be stretched until it gave Congress this power.

The Anti-Federalists declared if this clause was stretched it would give the government too much power and would finally become tyrannical.

Hamilton was victorious and the first Bank of the United States was chartered 1791, and was to continue for twenty years.

The government was to have an interest in this bank, and it could issue bank bills which would be good everywhere.

Tariff and Excise Law.

As a means of raising revenue a bill laying duties on imports was passed in 1789; also an excise law was passed 1791 which laid a tax on the home manufacture of spirituous liquors. The tariff law taxed the foreigners and the excise law taxed the citizens of the United States.

The tariff was not a direct tax; had it been, many people would have objected. It is an indirect tax which is paid without the people hardly knowing they are paying a tax. The first tax on imports brought in almost \$200,000 a month.

Whisky Rebellion and Its Lesson.

During Washington's second term a tax was laid on whisky. It was a difficult task for the farmers in western Pennsylvania to get their grain over the mountains to market, therefore, the most of it they distilled into liquor, and thought it would be more profitable to ship the liquor than to ship the grain in bulk. This whisky tax was about nine cents a gallon. The farmers declared they would not pay it. Officers were sent to collect it. The farmers drove them away. As the tax had been levied for the government's need, Washington called for troops. The troops landed in Pennsylvania and the insurrection quieted without a battle.

This was the first time the new government was called upon to put down a revolt.

It taught the people that they were now under a strong National Government that could and would enforce its laws.

2-3.

The President shall take care that the laws be faith-

fully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

1-8-15.

Congress has power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

2-2-1.

The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States when called into the actual service of the United States.

Foreign Difficulties Which Terminated in a Proclamation of Neutrality.

France had been treating her common people unjustly for many years, at last the people rose against the king, finally beheaded him, and took control of the government themselves. This led to a war between France and England early in 1793. The French, as they had given the United States help in the Revolutionary War, thought that all that would be necessary would be to call upon the United States for help.

The Federalists opposed assisting France in her Revolution, while the Anti-Federalists favored assisting France. This difference in views of the two parties made the quarrel between the two parties in America intensely bitter.

Washington, after calling a Cabinet meeting, decided if we gave France aid it might bring on another war with England, and we hadn't yet fully recovered from the Revolutionary War. He, therefore, issued the proclamation of neutrality saying we would take no part in European quarrels.

Jay's Treaty.

The Revolutionary War had hardly closed when England claimed that debts could not be collected in America. On the other hand, the Americans charged that the British army had carried off their negroes, that posts were still held on the frontier, and that our seamen were impressed. Chief Justice Jay was sent to England to

make a treaty, 1794. England agreed to surrender western posts and to allow our vessels to trade with the West Indies; but she refused to stop seizing neutral goods and impressing our seamen. The treaty did not suit Washington but it was the best that could be had, so he approved it and the Senate ratified it, 1795. Jay's treaty prevented a war with England.—*Barnes*, p. 152.

2-2-2.

The President shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur.

Defeat of the Northwest Indians by Wayne.

An Indian War was raging in the "Ohio Country." The Indians murdered many settlers and defeated many military expeditions sent against them. At last Washington ordered General Anthony Wayne, known as "Mad Anthony," to take the field. The British were furnishing the Indians with food, ammunition, and military advice. Wayne spent two years in careful preparation before he marched against them. A desperate battle was fought with the Indians at Maumee, August 20, 1794. The Indians were badly defeated, and made a treaty by which they gave up 25,000 square miles of land north of the Ohio.

The treaty opened the greater part of Ohio to settlement.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONALITY DURING ADMINISTRATION OF ADAMS.

Naturalization Law.

A naturalization law was enacted by Congress, 1790. Under this law foreigners had to live in the United States two years before they could become citizens. In 1795 this law was repealed and a new naturalization law was passed compelling the alien to live here five years before he could become a citizen. During President Adams' administration, and in 1798, another naturalization law was

passed compelling the alien to live here fourteen years before he could become a citizen.

Since 1802 it has been five years.

1-8-4.

Congress shall have power to establish an uniform rate of naturalization.

Sedition Law.

The Sedition Law was passed in 1798. It made it a crime for any one to write, print, or utter anything to the discredit of the President, the Government, or Congress.

Amendment I.

Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press. This amendment with nine others were adopted during the year 1791.

Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions.

Virginia declared the Alien and Sedition Laws were unconstitutional. Kentucky declared any State had a right to nullify an Act of Congress which is in violation of the Constitution. Both laws soon passed out of existence. No State is allowed to nullify an act of Congress; the Supreme Court of the United States is the proper authority to do this. It would soon destroy the Union.

1-8-18.

Congress has power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

6-2.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land.

Preamble.

We, the people of the United States in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic

tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Amendments 9 and 10.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.

Foreign Troubles Which Terminated in War With France.

The French people were thrown into a violent rage when the United States would not assist them in their war with England. They captured many American vessels, insulted our flag, and refused to receive our envoys unless we would pay a large loan. This we refused to do and the United States prepared for war. Washington was made commander-in-chief, hostilities had begun on the ocean, and several French vessels had been captured, when Napoleon became leader of French affairs, and he wasn't long in making a treaty that was satisfactory to both countries. The trouble was settled in the fall of 1800.

Alien and Sedition Laws.

The Alien and Sedition Laws were passed 1798.

The Alien Law gave the President the right to order any alien to leave the country, if he considered it dangerous for the alien to live here.

In 1798 a naturalization law was passed which required foreigners to live here fourteen years before they could become citizens. This was a hard thing for the Republican immigrants, for most of the immigrants were Republicans.

President Adams intended the Alien Law mostly for the French who were flocking to our shores and among

them were many agitators and anarchists. Many of the French heard of the law and left the country.

The Sedition Law made it a crime for any one to write, print, or utter anything to the discredit of the President, the government, or Congress.

President Adams was a Federalist, and he advocated the Sedition Law in order to put a stop to the Anti-Federalists or Republicans from publishing anything to the discredit of the Federalists.

The Alien Law was not enforced, but the Sedition Law was enforced with fines and imprisonment.

These laws made President Adams very unpopular and were the main cause of the downfall of the Federalist Party.

Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions.

(This topic has been given on p. 10.)

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NORTH UNDER JEFFERSON.

Election of Jefferson.

Jefferson and Burr were candidates for President on the Republican ticket. John Adams and Pickney were candidates on the Federalist ticket for the same office.

The Constitution provided that the man who should receive the highest number of electoral votes should be President. When the votes were counted Jefferson and Burr each received seventy-three electoral votes. This threw the election into the House of Representatives, which, after a great deal of struggle and ill-feeling, finally chose Jefferson for President and Burr for Vice-President.

2-1-2.

Each State shall appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress, but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

Amendment 12.

(Pertains to the election of President and Vice-President and may be found in the amendments which are in the back part of any good school history.)

Conditions Bringing About the Purchase of Louisiana Territory, 1803.

France was about to enter into war with England and as she owned Louisiana, she was afraid the English might seize it. She also needed money to prepare for war. For these reasons she sold it to the United States for \$15,000,000. Many people grumbled at Jefferson because he purchased it, and declared it was unconstitutional for they said there was nothing in the Constitution that gave the President the express power to add new territory to the United States. He purchased it under the treaty-making power of the Constitution.

After all it was one of the most fortunate events in the history of the United States for it more than doubled the area which we already owned, secured the free navigation of the Mississippi River, and included the city of New Orleans.

It was purchased by Robert Livingston, who was our minister, and James Monroe, who was sent to France to make the purchase.

2-2-2.

The President shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur.

1-8-18.

Congress has power to make all laws, which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Commercial Difficulties Leading to the Embargo and Non-Intercourse Act.

England and France were engaged in a great war, and England was in need of seamen. She claimed the right

of stopping American vessels on the high seas and searching for seamen of English birth. Many times she was mistaken and took men from our country and forced them into her service, and compelled them to fight her battles. This aroused great indignation in America. England increased our anger still more when the British ship, "Leopard," fired into the American ship, "Chesapeake," and forced her to surrender. At this Jefferson, saw only one remedy and passed the Embargo Act forbidding any American ship to leave its port. He thought that if he did this, England would be forced to recognize our rights, but instead our commerce was the chief sufferer and the act was modified so that we could carry on commerce with all countries except Great Britain and France. This modification was known as the Non-Intercourse Act and was passed 1809. It remained in force but a short time.

1-8-3.

Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

Reasons for Toleration of European Treatment.

The important reasons why United States tolerated England's and France's mistreatment were that our naval forces were very weak, we had only twelve war ships while England and France each had a magnificent navy, besides our land forces were poorly prepared for war, and our country was not so firmly united as it should be. The war was greatly opposed by New England for it would ruin her commerce. Many of our citizens thought we were not able to pay taxes enough to carry on a war. England had claimed the "right of search" so long that United States seemed almost used to it. Jefferson hated war and tried to preserve peace, for he had seen the miseries caused by the Revolution.

Reasons Against Toleration of European Treatment.

United States had endured the abuses of England and France for a number of years, and the majority of the

people saw that there was no proof that those countries would ever stop their mistreatment.

England was blockading our ports with British cruisers, and encouraging the Indians to kill our people and destroy our property. Madison, our President, was in favor of peace, but the Republican leaders were determined to have war, for if the United States did not resent the depredations committed by England and France, there would be no reason why her vessels should not become the victims of any more powerful nation.

THE WORK OF MADISON.

The War of 1812.

The War of 1812 was between England and America. It lasted from 1812-1814. The main cause of the war was the impressment of American seamen. It is sometimes called "The Second War with England" or "The War for Commercial Independence." The treaty of peace was signed at Ghent, December 24, 1814. Not a word was mentioned in the treaty of peace about England's "right of search," but America had taught England such a lesson that from that day to this, England never searched another American ship.

Cause of War With England Instead of France.

France had committed as many depredations upon our commerce as England had. It was certain we could not declare war against both. There remained in many hearts an old hatred against England. We could strike a blow at England by making an attack on Canada and if we were successful perhaps we could annex it. Many of our statesmen urged the war against England.

If we should declare war with France, it would require a large naval force because it would be necessary to go to France to fight, and besides the United States had not forgotten that France had helped her in time of need.

Hull.

Our first step in the Second War with England was to invade Canada, and if we were successful we would annex

it to the United States. General William Hull was ordered to march to Canada. His army was not well prepared, and it seemed as though everything went wrong. Hull commanded a large force and was met at Detroit by a British force under Brock and a body of Indians under Tecumseh. The Americans were confident that they could hold the place against the British, when Hull shamefully surrendered before a shot had been fired. He would have been shot for cowardice had it not been that he had been such a brave officer in the Revolutionary War, but he was now old and timid. He not only surrendered Detroit, but the whole of Michigan, August 16, 1812.

Object—A conquest of Canada and the annexing of it.

Result—It gave the British control of the upper lakes, by which they could protect a large part of Canada from invasion, and easily send expeditions into the United States.

Troops were sent to retake Detroit, but were badly defeated.

Perry.

Oliver Hazard Perry, a young naval officer, less than thirty years of age, built a little fleet at Erie to attack the British, who held Lake Erie. He had a fleet of nine vessels, while the British had six. He had less guns than the British, but they could throw heavier broadsides.

Perry's vessel was named the "Lawrence," in memory of brave Lawrence, who was mortally wounded in a naval battle just a short time before.

He met the enemy on the western shore of Lake Erie. As soon as he saw the enemy coming he flung a blue flag to the breeze, on which was the inscription, "Don't give up the ship," the dying words of poor Lawrence.

Both sides showed great bravery. At last Perry captured the entire British fleet. He at once told the glad news to General Harrison in a brief dispatch, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours."

This victory gave us control of Lake Erie.

Harrison.

Harrison wanted to enter Canada by way of Detroit, but on account of the British holding Lake Erie he was unable to do so. Now that Perry got complete control of Lake Erie, Harrison pushed on into Canada, and on October 5, 1813, defeated the British at the battle of the Thames.

Burning of Washington.

The British commenced to ravage our coast south of the New England States. They burned houses and barns, destroyed crops, and even murdered the sick in their beds. The British soldiers burned the capitol building and other public buildings in Washington City.

A month later they attacked Baltimore, but were driven back. This victory inspired Francis S. Key, an American held prisoner on one of the British ships, to write our national hymn, "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Work of Privateers.

A privateer is a private vessel licensed by the government to seize and plunder the ships of an enemy.

Many private vessels, owned by American citizens, preyed upon England's immense commerce, and captured about twenty-five hundred British ships.

Of course these privateers could not destroy England's commerce, but they annoyed the merchant class of England so greatly that they were in favor of peace.

Work of the Navy of the United States.

Before the close of the year 1812, the frigate "Constitution," or "Old Ironsides," as she is still popularly called, beat the "Guerriere" so badly that she could not be brought to port; the little sloop "Wasp" almost shot to pieces the British sloop "Frolic"; the frigate "United States" brought the "Macedonian" in triumph to Newport, Rhode Island, and the "Constitution" made a wreck of the "Java." In 1813 the "Hornet" riddled the British sloop "Peacock." The brig "Enterprise" fought the British brig "Boxer."

But we also met with defeats.

When Lawrence returned home with the "Hornet," he was given command of the "Chesapeake." He was challenged by the commander of the British frigate "Shannon" to come out and fight. Lawrence was defeated and mortally wounded, and as he was carried below he cried out, "Don't give up the ship."

The brig "Argus," while destroying merchantmen off the English coast, was captured by the British brig "Pelican."—*McMaster's Brief History*, pp. 259, 260, 261.

Difficulties Settled by the War.

Although in the treaty of peace not a word was said about the impressment of seamen, the United States had taught England such a lesson that from that day to this she never stopped another American vessel with the intention of taking off seamen.

RESULTS OF THE WAR.

On the Problems Causing the War.

The war taught England as well as other nations that our rights on the sea were to be respected.

Cost of the War. Necessity for U. S. Bank. Change in Attitude of Parties. Comparison With First U. S. Bank.

The war cost over a hundred million dollars, and the lives of about thirty thousand men.

It will be remembered that the first United States Bank was chartered in 1791, and was to continue for twenty years. It had a capital of \$10,000,000.

In 1811, the charter had expired, and when an attempt was made to renew it the Democrat-Republicans fought it so hard that it failed by one vote.

At the close of the second war with England, the State banks suspended specie payments, then the people began to want a National bank, so that they could restore specie payment and improve the finances. This time they were successful, and the second bank of the United States was chartered 1816, for twenty years. The new bank had a capital of \$35,000,000. The headquarters of the

bank was at Philadelphia, with a number of branches throughout the country. There had always been much opposition to such a bank, and it was finally drawn into politics. The National Republicans favored the United States bank, while the Democrat-Republicans or the Democrats were opposed to it.

The charter of the first bank was to run for twenty years, the charter of the second was to run for the same length of time. The first was established 1791, and expired 1811. The second was established 1816, and was to run for twenty years.

The first had a capital of \$10,000,000; the second had a capital of \$35,000,000. The second bank was modeled after the first, and both had their headquarters at Philadelphia.

Effect of War on Commerce and Manufacturers, Therefore, Tariff of 1816. Observe the Bearing of the Indian Question (Involved in the War in the West) Upon the Settlement of Illinois.

Study the Battle of Tippecanoe and the Chicago Massacre.

During the war of 1812, our commerce with Europe was stopped. The people of the United States were obliged to depend upon themselves, and many cotton and woolen mills were built. The people engaged in manufacturing prospered, for they had no foreign competition.

After the war closed, our ports were open to foreign trade. England sent over a great number of ships loaded with English goods, which she sold much below the prices the American merchants sold at. England could afford to do this for labor was cheaper there than it was in America, besides England thought that if she sold cheaper it would soon drive out our manufacturers. They soon saw that something had to be done or they would be ruined, so they petitioned Congress for protection. Congress wisely passed the tariff act 1816. It imposed a high duty on foreign cotton and woolen goods, and other

articles that Congress thought needed protection. It was favored in the South as well as the North for the Southern people wanted high prices for their cotton goods.

William Henry Harrison, governor of Indiana Territory, had purchased a large tract of land in the Wabash Valley from the Indians. Later the Indians became dissatisfied with the sale, declared they had been cheated, and, being led by Tecumseh, and his brother, the Prophet, told General Harrison that the land would have to be given back or they would begin hostilities. Harrison decided the Indians were dangerous. He gathered a small army of regular soldiers, and with volunteers from Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio, met the Indians at Tippecanoe in November, 1811, and defeated them with great slaughter. Tecumseh was not present in this battle, and later, when the second war with England broke out, he joined the English forces in Canada. The Indians had prevented many people from building homes in Indiana. Now that the Indians had been put down, settlers came in more rapidly, and by 1815 Indiana had enough inhabitants to become a State.

Fort Dearborn, on the south bank of the main branch of the Chicago River, was built in 1803, to prevent the Indians from making so many excursions from Fort Detroit into Illinois. During the war of 1812, the English encouraged the Indians against the Americans. The Pottawatomies attacked Fort Dearborn, a terrible massacre followed, and the entire force of Americans was captured.

Westward Movement of Immigration.

After the war, business on the seaboard became slack, and people emigrated to the West, where they knew all kinds of government lands could be obtained. In this way they could get a start in the world.

The cause of so many people being out of work was that the factories were closing down because England could sell her goods cheaper, and they had not lived long enough under the tariff of 1816 to feel the benefit

of it. So many people emigrated to the West; that for six years after the war of 1812, a new State was added to the Union each year. As soon as the European wars closed, the people began to migrate from Europe to America.

DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONALITY UNDER MONROE.

Feeling of Nationality. (Monroe's Journey Through the Country and Later Re-Election).

It must be remembered that the second war with England was not favored by the New England States, for it ruined their commerce and many merchants. Soon after President Monroe was elected he made a journey through New England, and northern New York. His object seemed to be to heal the feelings of these States. He went as a peacemaker, and was everywhere joyfully received. Party differences seemed to vanish, therefore, the period of his presidency is sometimes called "the era of good feeling." His first term was from 1817 to 1821, and when he was chosen for President the second time he received every electoral vote but one, and that delegate said he voted against Monroe for he wanted Washington to be the only President who was unanimously elected.

The States were now coming to be united into a real nation.

The Troubles With Florida. Conditions There. Jackson's Work.

Florida, which belonged to Spain, was a great annoyance to the States adjoining it. Its government was so poor that pirates, robbers, and desperadoes of all kind had taken possession of it.

The Seminole Indians in Florida were murdering men, women, and children; they even attacked farms and villages in Georgia.

General Jackson was sent against them, and in a short time had conquered them, and captured two Spanish posts, but later was forced to give them up.

Seeing that these Seminole Indians might involve us in a war with Spain, and rather than have any trouble, the United States offered Spain five millions of dollars for Florida. Spain accepted. The purchase was made 1819, but the treaty was not ratified until 1821.

Treaty With Spain Concerning Florida; Concerning Texas and Oregon.

Spain ceded Florida to the United States by a treaty signed February 22, 1819. Under the same treaty we gave up our claim to the country which was later called Texas, and Spain gave up her claim to the "Oregon country," and by Spain giving up her claim it strengthened our claim.

Second Month.

THE PROBLEM UNDER J. Q. ADAMS. (Election of Adams.)

Adams, Clay, Crawford, and Jackson were candidates for the presidency, and all were Republicans. The Constitution provides that no man is to be President unless he receives a majority of the electoral votes.

When the votes were counted, no one had received a majority; there was, therefore, no election by the people, and it became the duty of the House of Representatives to choose a President. That body chose John Quincy Adams for President and John C. Calhoun for Vice President. They served one term, from 1825 to 1829.

2-1-3.

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

Internal Improvements.

Among the internal improvements may be mentioned the National Road, which extended from Cumberland, Maryland, westward to Wheeling on the Ohio, and later it was built to the Mississippi River.

The Erie Canal was also completed during the administration of J. Q. Adams. It extended from Troy, on the Hudson River, to Buffalo, on the eastern shore of Lake Erie.

Internal improvements was one of the leading questions of the day and several million of dollars were paid out by the government to improve roads, canals, and harbors.

1-8-7 and 18.

Congress shall have power to establish post offices and post roads.

Congress shall have power to make all laws

which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof.

The Question of Internal Improvements by States and Nations.

The Democrat-Republicans, who later were called Democrats, stood for "strict construction." They favored internal improvements, but did not want the national government to have this expense; they thought it would be much better to have private enterprises, aided by State governments, to bear the expense.

The National Republicans, later called the Whig Party, stood for "broad construction." They favored a protective tariff and internal improvements, by the national government.

Nullification.

The tariff finally divided the United States into two sections—the Northern section, in favor of a tariff, the Southern opposed to it.

The North was a manufacturing section, while the South was an agricultural section.

The Northern people wanted the Southern people to buy such manufactured goods as they needed from them. The South claimed they could buy goods cheaper from Europe than they could from the North because labor was cheaper in Europe.

The North urged Congress to lay a tariff for protection on all goods brought in from Europe, so that it would raise the price for European goods, and the South would be compelled to buy from the North.

The tariff of 1824 was higher than the tariff of 1816. The South greatly opposed the tariff of 1824. The manufacturers made another demand for a still higher tariff act, which was passed 1828. This raised duties higher than they had ever been on woolens, iron, hemp, and other articles. The object of this tariff was to protect the home industries. The people of the South felt them-

selves wronged about this tariff, and South Carolina, even though a new tariff bill was passed in 1832 which modified the tariff of 1828, declared that after February 1, 1833, she would pay no tariff.

South Carolina believed in "State Rights," that meant any State had the right to disobey a law if the State thought that law was injurious to its welfare. She declared the tariff act was null and void. It was indeed a serious situation. John C. Calhoun was a strong supporter of nullification.

Preamble.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

1-8-18.

Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

6-2.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land.

Amendment 9.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment 10.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

The Opening of the Erie Canal.

The Erie Canal, begun in 1817, was open to travel in 1825. It connects Lake Erie with the Hudson River, and

was built by the State of New York, through the efforts of Governor De Witt Clinton, who at the time was governor of New York. For many years any one who used the canal had to pay a toll, but later the people of New York abolished all toll on the canal. The effects of this canal were very important. It was the chief means that made New York City the commercial port of the region around the Great Lakes. Before the canal was built it cost ten dollars to ship a barrel of flour from Buffalo to Albany. After the canal was built it cost thirty cents. Products from the West were sent to Eastern or European markets by means of the Erie canal. Large cities grew up all along the line of the canal, and made it easy for emigrants to reach the West.

The Problem Under Jackson.

South Carolina declared that after February 1, 1833, she would pay no tariff and that she would leave the Union if she was compelled to do so. Although Jackson did not like the tariff himself, yet, as it was a law, and he the President, he would see to it that it was obeyed. He ordered troops under General Scott, to South Carolina, to collect the customs. South Carolina declared she would secede from the Union. Henry Clay, the peacemaker, settled the trouble by compromise by getting a bill passed by Congress which provided for the gradual reduction of the tariff.

The Opening of the Erie Canal was Really an Important Event in Illinois History.

The opening of the Erie Canal was really an event in Illinois history. It is cheaper to send products by water than by rail, and after the canal was dug these products were sent to a point (Chicago) on Lake Michigan, and from there it was sent through the lakes, the canal, and the Hudson River to New York City. From New York City it could be distributed throughout the East and sent abroad.

The Tariff and Nullification.

The first tariff was in 1789. It was very low. In 1791 Congress enacted the law that put an excise duty on distilled liquor. In 1816 another tariff act was passed. This was to protect the home manufacturers against foreign competition. In 1824 a new tariff act was passed. It was considerably higher than the tariff of 1816. The South greatly opposed this, as they said it made goods which they wanted to buy from Europe much higher. In 1828 another tariff act was passed. The people engaged in manufacturing demanded higher protection. Congress protected them. This raised the South to white-heat; they declared they would buy no goods from the North. They called the tariff of 1828 the tariff of abominations, and declared the North was growing rich while the South was gaining nothing. In 1832 another tariff law was passed. South Carolina said she could endure it no longer, and openly stated that if the Federal government should attempt to enforce the tariff acts she would withdraw from the Union. She declared the tariff law of 1832 null and void in her territory. This was called nullification.

Compromise of 1833.

Jackson sent a naval force under Farragut to Charleston harbor, and gave South Carolina to understand that he intended to have the Federal laws obeyed. Henry Clay, the peacemaker, settled the trouble by compromise, by getting a bill passed by Congress 1833, which provided for the gradual reduction of the tariff until 1842, when it would be as low as it was in 1816.

Webster and Hayne Debate (Strengthening of Nation).

Hayne, Senator from South Carolina, declared whenever the national government passed a law which was contrary to the Constitution of a State, that that State had a right to step in and prevent the law from going into effect. He declared nullification was constitutional. Hayne spoke for two days, and made a powerful speech.

Daniel Webster, Senator from Massachusetts, replied to Hayne's speech. Webster declared the Constitution was the people's Constitution, the people's government, made by the people and answerable to the people. He declared no State could declare a law unconstitutional, no one but the Supreme Court could do that.

He said nullification would break up the Union; also, if any State undertook to leave the Union, it was the duty of the National government to compel it to come back. He closed his speech with the well-known words, "Liberty and Union now and forever, one and inseparable." From that time on he was known as the greatest orator of America. Webster's speech strengthened the Union, but of course the trouble was not settled until the Civil War, when Webster's views were adopted.

The Bank Question. (Jackson Here for State.) The Weak Point in Bank Control, Therefore Jackson's Objections. Pet Banks; Panic, and Later Van Buren's Solution in Independent Treasury.

President Jackson disliked the United States Bank; he had doubts as to whether the government had power to establish such a bank. The charter of the United States Bank was to expire in 1836. Jackson was determined to destroy this bank, for its managers were his political enemies. He declared the bank was a monopoly, and that its stock was owned by a few hundred wealthy men, and a number of foreign capitalists abroad. When the friends of the bank wanted a new charter and the bill went to Jackson, he vetoed it. Congress was not able to pass the bill over his veto, and the bank ceased to exist. Jackson ordered the government money to be taken out and put in State Banks, nicknamed "pet banks," for these State Banks were managed by his political friends.

Jackson's policy led to bad banking. Many banks started up with scarcely no capital, the ease with which people could borrow money led to great speculation; in fact, almost everybody was borrowing paper money from the banks and speculating. Great sums of irredeemable

paper money were issued. Jackson, seeing how the country was flooded with "cheap paper money," issued his "specie circular," which demanded that public lands should be paid for in gold and silver. The gold and silver was soon gathered into the United States Treasury, and in order to get the gold and silver with which to buy lands, the speculators called upon the banks to redeem their notes. Many banks were unable to do so, and the money became scarce, merchants failed, the price of cotton fell, and a panic swept over the country. It was one of the most painful crises in our financial history. The majority of the people were not satisfied that the government should keep its money in State Banks, but just what should be done with it was a question to be settled. President Van Buren proposed the Sub-Treasury system, which called for the establishment of a Treasury at Washington, with subordinate Treasurers in other large cities. This plan became a law in 1840. It was repealed in 1841, again adopted in 1846, and is still in force. The government built the chief Treasury at Washington, and the smaller Treasuries at New York, Boston, Charleston, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, San Francisco, New Orleans, and Baltimore. All the money that was received by the government collectors was to be paid over to the officers of these Treasuries, who were to pay it out whenever ordered to do so by the Treasury Department at Washington. This excellent system is still in force.

Extent to Which the National Government's Authority Has Been Recognized.

When the Pennsylvania whisky distillers declared they would pay no tax on whisky, Washington sent troops to Pennsylvania, and the trouble quieted without a battle. The people were under a strong National government that could and would enforce its laws.

When South Carolina declared she would pay no tariff, and would leave the Union if compelled to do so,

President Jackson ordered troops under General Scott, to South Carolina, and the tariff was collected.

The people were beginning to see that the authority of the National government had to be recognized.

The Period of Weakness Under the Articles of Confederation.

Under the Articles of Confederation the government could not enforce its laws.

At the close of the Revolutionary War, trouble arose between Congress and the soldiers. The soldiers thought they ought to be paid their back wages before they would disband. Matters grew so serious that the soldiers were going to attack Congress. Washington prevented further trouble, but it seemed as though the people were losing all respect for the government.

Daniel Shays, of Massachusetts, led a rebellion against the courts and sheriffs, for he thought it was wrong to send men to prison who were unable to pay their debts. He also threatened to seize the United States arsenal at Springfield. A strong military force dispersed Shay's army, and forced him to leave the State. This emphasized the need of a strong Federal government and helped insure the framing of a new and better Constitution.

The States also had trouble with each other in regard to their boundaries and their trade. One State, when it sold articles to another, was compelled to pay a tax for the right of doing so.

It was quite sure when Europe heard of this, she thought our Union could not exist long under such conditions.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES UP TO 1860.

Colonial Period. To What Extent the Mother Country Aided the Industries, and to What Extent She Suppressed Them, and Why.

History records very little of how the Mother Country aided the industries in the colonies.

England seemed to think the American colonies existed for the sole purpose for her to derive benefits from. She passed a Navigation Act 1660 which provided that no goods should be imported into the colonies except in British vessels. She did this in order to increase the number of her ships and sailors. Soon after she passed a very unjust law regulating manufactures. She would allow no iron works in America; all iron had to be sent to England to be manufactured in hatchets, axes, knives, and things of that sort. She did this in order to help her iron makers and keep the colonies dependent. The colonists could raise sheep, but all wool had to be sent to England to be manufactured into cloth. This would protect the English woolen mills. In order to protect the English farmers, corn laws were passed which levied a tariff on all kinds of grain shipped from the colonies to the ports of Great Britain. All furs, fish, tar, turpentine, and ship timber had to be sent to England.

England suppressed the colonies in many ways in order to build up her own country; it seems as though she cared for them only as a source of revenue.

CONDITIONS IN THE COLONIES.

Characteristic Industries of New England.

The New England Colonies embraced New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. In New England the climate and soil were not favorable for farming, and the people devoted their time to fishing and commerce. A great many codfish were caught off the coast of Newfoundland, besides a great many whales were caught for their oil.

For several years the New England States made a great deal of money by trading with the Dutch, English, and Spanish West Indies by sending them lumber and fish and bringing back molasses and sugar.

England had passed restrictive trade laws, but they had not been strictly enforced.

Not many manufactures existed, for they were forbidden by England.

Industries in the Middle Colonies.

The Middle Colonies embraced New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. The leading occupations of the people of these colonies were farming, commerce, and the manufacture of flour. Lumbering and fur trading were also important.

Industries in the Southern Colonies.

The Southern Colonies embraced Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. The habits of the people, their occupations, and their modes of life in each group were widely different from each of the other groups. The leading industries of the people of the Southern Colonies were farming and lumbering. Their chief crops were tobacco, rice, and indigo. North Carolina was noted for the pine forests. The greater part of the work in the Southern Colonies was done by the slaves.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR PERIOD, 1775-1783.

Effect of the War on Commerce and Manufacturing. Distressed Condition of the Country.

The people had been engaged in war with England so long that all trade had been ruined, and manufacturing had been neglected. The treasury was empty. Crops had been destroyed, and villages had been burned. The soldiers who had fought in the war wanted their pay; they petitioned Congress, but received no satisfaction.—*Barnes, p. 142.*

NATIONAL BEGINNINGS.

Hamilton's Tariff of 1789 and Its Natural Result upon Industries.

Alexander Hamilton had been appointed Secretary of the Treasury by Washington. Of course, after the Revolutionary War, a heavy debt remained, and Hamilton proposed the first tariff act. It was passed 1789, and was a very low tariff. By this act duties were levied on imports, and such articles as iron, hemp, cotton, and other articles were slightly protected. The money raised by

this tariff was used to pay the countries that had loaned us money to carry on the war, also to pay back the money that had been borrowed from our citizens. By promptly making an effort to pay our debts, put the United States on a sound base, and established our national credit.

This tariff also protected our native manufactures; had no tariff been laid, other countries would have flooded in their manufactured goods which could be manufactured cheaper than ours because labor was cheaper in Europe, and the result would have been that they would have driven our factories out of business.

Conditions Concerning Farm Machinery in 1800.

A great majority of the people in 1800 were farmers. Their machinery for tilling the soil was very rude. Up to 1800 they had used the sickle to cut the grain. In 1800 they used the cradle. Their plows were such as had been used for hundreds of years, and when the first cast plows were invented the farmers would not use them for fear they would poison the ground. In 1800 the fan mill was invented. By this invention the grain could be cleaned after it was threshed. Our inventions grew rapidly after 1790, for that year Congress provided that an inventor should be granted a patent. These patents are good for a term of seventeen years.

Results of War of 1812 Upon Commerce, Therefore Tariff of 1816, Therefore Effect Upon Manufacturing, Shipping, Coast Trade, Foreign.

Soon after the close of the war of 1812, our commerce revived, and transportation facilities were improved. When the war ended and we were at peace again with England, she began to send over so much goods and sold so low that our mills were again afraid of being ruined and asked Congress to raise the tariff. Congress answered and passed the tariff act of 1816. Manufactories began to thrive, and new ones were soon established, and the oceans were soon whitened with the sails of ships. This tariff was imposed not so much for revenue as it was for protection.

During the period non-intercourse, all vessels engaged in coast-wise trade and carrying American products had to pay fifty cents a ton for each of hold capacity at every entry, unless they were both built and owned in the United States. This exclusion of foreign vessels greatly increased our coast trade. By a law of 1817 all goods taken on board a foreign vessel to be transported from one United States port to another were forfeited. This gave American vessels a monopoly of our coast trade. Meanwhile, however, efforts were being made to improve transportation by land by building roads. This soon furnished serious competition for the shipping interests.

After war was declared in 1812 British vessels swarmed about our shores, and as a result imports and exports greatly declined. In 1814 they were only one-seventh of what they were in 1810, as the English captured so many of our vessels and so much risk was involved. Foreign commerce rapidly recovered at the close of the war, and in 1816 was sixteen times as great as in 1814. After 1816 it began to decline, because of the tariff of 1816 which discouraged imports, the development of home manufactures, and especially because of the reciprocity arrangements with European countries which removed the discriminating duties which protected our vessels against foreign competition.

Importance of Sam'l Slater's Work. The "Industrial Miracle" in Manufacturing Cotton and Wool.

Samuel Slater was the founder of the cotton spinning industry in the United States. He was born in England, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the cotton-spinning industry. He secretly left England at night for fear attempts would be made to prevent him from carrying his knowledge to a foreign country. Slater's first cotton mill was set up in Rhode Island; later he set up cotton mills in Massachusetts. Between the years 1815 and 1816 he also set up many woolen mills.

In spite of the legislative encouragement that had been given to manufacturers, we were still an agricultural nation at the beginning of the last century. We exported our food products and raw materials and imported manufactured goods to supply our home markets. This carrying of cargoes both ways brought double profits to the shipping interests, but discouraged manufactures. The embargo, non-intercourse acts, and the war of 1812 gave American manufacturers almost a monopoly of our markets for several years, hence much capital was withdrawn from shipping and invested in cotton mills and factories.

In 1804 there were only four successfully operated cotton mills; but with the exclusion of English goods from the market came a period of wonderful progress. In 1807 there were fifteen spinning mills; in 1811 there were eighty-seven, employing four thousand men. Four years later there were seventy-six persons employed in this industry.

As yet the yarn spun in these mills was woven into cloth on hand looms in the homes. England had used power looms for twenty-five years, and many efforts had been made to install them here. Finally, Francis Lowell, on his return from Europe in 1814, constructed the first successful power loom, and built in Waltham the first cotton mill, where the spinning, weaving, and printing were done in one building. This was a great success, and other factories were soon equipped with power looms. Great improvements were made in carding, spinning, and weaving, and the work was so simple that the looms could be tended by women, and the spindles by children. In 1810 the value of our manufactures was \$4,000,000; in 1815 \$19,000,000, or nearly all we needed.

Woolen manufactures were greatly retarded on account of a scarcity of wool. Up to 1810 most of our wool was imported; but even before that, farmers had begun to import Merino sheep from Spain, and at the close of the war were receiving two to three dollars a pound for their fleeces. The machinery used in the manufacture of cotton was soon adapted to that of wool, and in 1828 a

complete woolen factory, with carding, spinning and weaving machinery, all run by water power, was in operation.

THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

Review of Conditions as Seen by Washington's Trip From Mt. Vernon to His Inauguration.

At this time a great need was seen by every one for the improvement of the roads. In many places nothing better than Indian trails took the place of roads.

Washington made the trip from Mount Vernon to New York City by carriage. Our Revolutionary ancestors prided themselves greatly on their commodious stage coach lines, and their frequent relays of horses and hot meals ready and waiting at the inns. They thought it no great hardship to spend the nights of a long trip in the hostelleries. Though the regular time was five days, it took Washington a week because of the many ovations given him in the towns through which he passed. A President would now make the trip on a special train in fewer hours than Washington took days.

Conditions of Roads as Seen by the Expeditions of Lewis and Clark, Pike and Fremont.

The early explorers and emigrants going to the West had no good roads except the natural routes by rivers, lakes, gulfs, and mountain passes. Lewis and Clark used the Missouri River until they came to the "Gates of the Rocky Mountains"; after crossing the mountains they embarked on the Clear Water River; they traveled on this until they came to the Columbia River, which carried them to the sea.

Pike also used the rivers to a great extent; he used the Missouri River until he came to the Osage; he traveled up the Osage nearly to its source; he then struck across the country to the Arkansas; he sailed up this until he came to its headwaters, where he discovered the fine mountain which bears his name. After his discovery, he wanted to return by way of the Red River. A deep

snow lay on the ground, and by mistake he sailed on the Rio Grande into Spanish soil. The Spaniards seized and took him to Santa Fe. He was finally released, and at last, after a great many hardships, he and his men reached home by way of Texas and Mexico.

Fremont made three explorations through the West. In 1842 Congress sent him to see whether the South Pass through the Rocky Mountains was the best place for the emigrants to cross. In company with Kit Carson, for a guide, he followed wagon trails until he came to the Pass. Crossing the mountains, he discovered the peak which bears his name. In 1843 he started out again and travelled over the same route he had travelled in 1842. This time he pushed on to Great Salt Lake, and from there to the Columbia River, as far as Fort Vancouver. From here he returned and reached home in 1844. In 1845 he set out again for California. Because he had made so many journeys over this Western country, he was known as the "Pathfinder."

Natural Routes by Rivers, Gulfs, Lakes, Oceans, Etc., and by Passes Through Mountains.

As the people moved further and further Westward, the demand grew greater and greater for a road to connect the Western settlements with the East. All the roads up to this time were simply paths and were often very rugged, and when the Western settlements sent their goods to the East, the roads were so bad that it took them so long to take them that it made the goods so high that the frontiersmen could not buy them. As late as 1790 there were no bridges over the rivers.

Almost all shipping had to be done by the natural routes, which were by the lakes, rivers, and oceans. The mountains in many places contained passes which were well known and quite frequently used.

When Jefferson became President, in his second inaugural address, he suggested that an amendment should be made to the Constitution which would divide the sur-

plus revenue among the States, and the States to use it to improve the rivers, roads, etc.

Many people were like Fisher Ames, and thought that unless some means could be provided to bring cheap and rapid transportation between the East and West, that this country was too big for union.

Fulton's Steamboat and Its Possibilities.

One of the most perplexing questions of the times was solved when Robert Fulton, a Pennsylvanian, in 1807 invented the first successful steamboat. Before this time sailing vessels had been used, and it took them three days to travel the distance Fulton's steamboat could travel in thirty-two hours. Within eleven years after Fulton's invention steamboats were seen on the principal rivers and also on several of the Great Lakes. The invention of the steamboat did a great deal toward building up the West. Communication was much easier and safer.

The name of Fulton's steamboat was the "Clermont," and its first voyage was from New York to Albany.

Developed Roads. (The Question of National Aid for Improvements.)

The question of "new roads" was the leading one of the day. It was also the great political question. "Shall these internal improvements be made at the expense of the government of the nation or by the States?" The people of the South favored the latter opinion, while the people of the North favored the former. The National Republicans favored the measure, while the Democrat-Republicans were opposed to it.

Wagon Roads; Old Military Roads, e. g., Braddock's Road; Cumberland Road; the National Road.

In the early days the absence of wagon roads greatly delayed the generals in time of war. When General Braddock marched through the woods with his soldiers, it was necessary to send a body of men before the army to chop a road from Fort Cumberland to Fort Duquesne. No wheeled carriages were used until the middle of the

eighteenth century, all travel was done either by horse-back or on foot.

The National Cumberland Road extended from Cumberland, Maryland, westward to Wheeling on the Ohio, and later it was built to the Mississippi River. The people had no road or way to travel, simply had to follow Indian trails; but after the country west of the Alleghanies began to be settled, the government saw the need of a road, and therefore built the National Cumberland Road. It was thrown open to travel, 1818. Later, when railroads came into use, the National Road lost some of its importance. It was a broad, smooth, and solid highway. It cost over six millions of dollars, and the traffic over it was immense.

Internal Improvements. Canals in Illinois. The Erie Canal; Illinois-Michigan Canal; Possibility of Other Canals.

Other internal improvements were the canals. The leading canals of Illinois are the Illinois-Michigan Canal, Chicago Drainage Canal, and the Illinois-Mississippi or Hennepin Canal.

"The Chicago-Michigan Canal" connects Lake Michigan with the Chicago River. The work on this canal was begun 1836, and completed 1848. It cost \$12,000,000. The canal has been a very important factor in the commerce of the State, but when railroads were built the canal lost its importance.

"The Chicago Drainage Canal" was begun 1892. It was completed in 1900. It is intended to serve the sanitation of the City of Chicago, and as a part of the deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

The "Hennepin Canal" connecting the Illinois and Mississippi rivers is now being dug.

After people learned of the success of the Erie Canal, a rage for other canals soon spread over the country, for many people thought it would be a good plan to have all parts of the country connected by canals and railroads. Many canals were started and never completed, while

many were talked of and never started at all. By 1830, United States had almost fourteen hundred miles of canals. Pennsylvania, shortly after the Erie canal was built, completed a canal from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh.

Railroads and Their Influence Upon the Development of the West.

The first freight and passenger railroad in the United States extended westward from Baltimore thirteen miles and formed a part of what is now known as the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. This railroad was begun by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. Striking his spade into the ground he said, "I consider this among the most important acts of my life, second only to that of signing the Declaration of Independence, if second to that."

At first the cars were drawn by horses. In 1830 Peter Cooper built the first locomotive in our country. This locomotive was put on the new railroad.

About the year 1850 railroads were built westward. New lands for the emigrant were now opened and the railroad did more for the development of the West than anything else, for wherever railroads went towns and cities sprung up and products could be taken from one place to another. It formed a unity of our country and made it easier to govern.

We now have more than two hundred and twenty-five thousand miles in the United States. We have more than any other country.

The New York Central.

Cornelius Vanderbilt in 1869 consolidated about sixteen different fragments of railroads into one great road called the New York Central. To these he joined the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern. Thus it might be said that the New York Central embraces the entire route from New York to Chicago. This Vanderbilt system now has a total of some twenty thousand miles.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, the First Road Through Northern Illinois, First to the Mississippi River.

In New York there was a chain of little roads reaching across the State. The first was the "Mohawk and Hudson," extending from Albany to Schenectady, where it connected with the Erie Canal. This was opened in 1831, but it was not until twelve years later that they extended all the way to Buffalo. Finally they were gathered together into the powerful "New York Central," and soon after the close of the war Commodore Vanderbilt merged all these with his own the "New York and Harlem," into the "New York Central" and "Hudson River Railroad." This system rapidly spread and absorbed and consolidated with other railroads until it extended to every part of New York.

Similarly in Pennsylvania there were many short lines extending from the anthracite coal region to the coast. These were bought up by the "Pennsylvania Railroad," which was the first road west through the Alleghanies to Pittsburgh. The "Pennsylvania" thus gained a monopoly of all the transportation routes from Pittsburgh to the coast. Its lines are carrying one-fourth of the freight of the United States, largely coke, coal and iron and steel manufactures. This road and the "New York Central" illustrate well one of the most important chapters in the history of railroading—how nearly all the small lines of the United States have been gathered together by capitalists into a few powerful systems.

The first road through Northern Illinois was the "Galena and Chicago Union," which was the cornerstone of the "Chicago and Northwestern." It was not until 1847 that the first ten miles from the Chicago River to the Des Plaines were started. The first locomotive was second hand as were also the rails, which were of the strap variety—thin strips of iron on wooden rails.

This road was the first to reach the Mississippi (1855).

GREAT INVENTIONS. AGRICULTURAL.**McCormick Reaper.**

Cyrus McCormick of Chicago invented a reaper to be drawn by horses in 1832. It was patented in 1834. McCormick was a native of Virginia. Up to the time that the reaper was invented the farmers used a scythe to mow the grain. After this great invention the farmers could grow more wheat, and it reduced the cost of bread. At first the people had no faith in McCormick's invention and it was almost ten years before a machine could be sold. Many people consider the reaper next to the locomotive or cotton gin, while others declare it is the greatest agricultural invention. Without the reaper the great grain fields of the Middle West and Far West would be impossible.

Marsh Harvester. (An Illinois Invention.)

The Marsh Harvester has superseded the McCormick Reaper on the great wheat fields of the West. This machine cuts the grain, threshes it, cleans it and puts it into sacks. Sometimes it requires thirty horse to draw them through the fields. Sometimes they are propelled by steam or gasoline. These machines promote agriculture on a large scale.

About two hundred thousand are sold every year. The Marsh Harvester was patented in 1858 by C. W. and W. W. Marsh of Illinois. The first machine was constructed on their farm.

Barbed Wire.

With the development of this prairie country, the farmer was confronted with a new problem as to fencing. Fields were large and fencing material was scarce or totally lacking. When obtainable it was costly and the building process was slow and expensive. So in the early '70's, a number of men in this region began to experiment, with the purpose of solving the problem. In the Museum of History in DeKalb, Illinois, are fifteen or twenty different specimens of these experiments. Some of them were a success and others were not.

In DeKalb, Illinois, Mr. Isaac Elwood, Mr. Joseph Glidden, and Mr. Jacob Haish were working on the problem at the same time. Mr. Elwood soon abandoned his own efforts and entered into partnership with Mr. Glidden, both pushing the invention of Mr. Glidden. The Glidden and Haish inventions were patented at almost the same time. Long litigation ended in the courts awarding to Mr. Glidden the honor of being the inventor of barb wire. Mr. Haish's wire is a variety, and is commonly considered second in the race for priority.

Note—A pamphlet on Barbed Wire may be secured by writing to Mr. Haish, DeKalb, Illinois. His pamphlet gives the whole story.

The Telegraph.

The telegraph was invented by Samuel F. B. Morse in 1832. At first it was not a success for it would carry a message only a short distance, finally after many trials he invented a relay magnet that would catch the sound and send it on. Morse received an appropriation of \$30,000 from Congress to build a line between Baltimore and Washington. In 1844 with this money from Congress and with what he had, the line was built; it was about forty miles long, and the first message sent over it was, "What hath God wrought."

The telegraph is very important to us especially in war times, for commands can be sent so rapidly to armies. Long lines of railroads can also be operated from one office. It does much to unite the people of the different sections of the country.

Messages can be sent through the air without the use of wires. This is called wireless telegraphy. It is used mostly by steam ships and naval vessels, and was invented by Marconi, an Italian.

Lucifer Match.

The lucifer match was the first true friction match and was invented in 1827. Before this they had brimstone matches—splints of wood dipped in sulphur and ignited by a spark struck from flint and steel into a tinder box.

Later the "instantaneous light box" was in use. It contained a small vial of asbestos fiber soaked with sulphuric acid, and small splints of wood dipped in a sulphur preparation. These ignited when dipped into the acid.

The lucifer match was a great improvement over these earlier ones, for it was ignited by passing it through a bent piece of sand paper. The lucifer was a sulphur match. It was several years before phosphorus was used.

MANUFACTURING AND THE TARIFF AFTER 1816.

The Policy of Protection.

"See pages 19 and 20."

Nullification of South Carolina.

"See pages 24 and 25."

Compromise of 1833.

"See page 27."

EFFECT OF JACKSONIAN POLICY UPON INDUSTRIES.

Policy and Bank.

"See pages 28 and 29."

Panic of 1837.

"See pages 28 and 29."

Organization of Independent Treasury.

"See page 29."

Third Month.

SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES— SECESSION.

Introduction. When. Where. Why There.

In 1619, a vessel belonging to the Dutch sailed up the James River and anchored before Jamestown. It carried twenty negroes, which had been kidnapped on the coast of Africa.

As tobacco had grown to be a great product of Virginia, and its cultivation a great industry, the Virginia planters at once bought the negroes from the Dutch. In this way slavery began in America, and was carried into all the colonies. No one at that time thought it was wrong to own slaves.

Increase in Different Colonies in Early Times.

Slavery spread over all the colonies, but the greatest number was found in Virginia and other Southern colonies, where the climate, soil, and occupation especially favored slavery. The fewest number of slaves were found in New England. Slavery gradually died out in the North, while it constantly increased in the South. In the North the owners of the factories and mills did not care for the negro labor, for the slaves were not paid for their work and naturally grew very careless, therefore the North could not use them in the factories. But in the South conditions were different. The climate was hot. The people lived on great plantations and raised cotton, rice, and tobacco. They cared nothing for manufactories, for they could buy their goods so cheap from Europe that they did not care to build any. The slaves did all the work on the plantations and the Southern people felt as though they could not get along without them.

Introduction of Slavery Into Illinois.

Phillipe Francois de Renault bought in San Domingo about five hundred Guinea negroes to work in the province of Louisiana. He did not take them all to Louisiana, but left a large number of them in Illinois. It is said that within three years there were at least one thousand in the Mississippi Valley.

ATTITUDE TOWARD IMPORTATION.**Of Mother County as Seen by Knighting of Captain John Hawkins.**

Captain John Hawkins was a famous sailor. He would capture negroes on the coast of Guinea, and take them to the West Indies, where the Spaniards would purchase them for slaves. He carried on this work for England. In early days it was thought no more wrong to sell a negro than it was to sell a horse or cow. In fact Captain Hawkins would often boast that he was one of the principal founders of the slave trade, and when he was made a knight he took as part of his coat-of-arms a negro bound with a cord. The slave trade was very inhuman, many times the negroes were crowded on ships until many died on the passage. The slave trade was allowed with United States until 1808, after that year no slaves came in except those that were smuggled.

As Seen by Treaty at the End of Queen Anne's War.

One of the provisions of the treaty of Utrecht at the close of Queen Anne's war with England secured the right to sell the Spanish-American colonies not less than four thousand eight hundred negro slaves every year. England was selfish and wanted to make money by selling slaves to the colonists.

As Seen by Stock Companies.

The king and queen were shareholders in the stock companies that were organized to engage in the slave trade. They often derived large incomes from this slave trade.

As Seen by Acts of Parliament.

When Virginia tried to rid herself of the slave trade, and tried to pass laws prohibiting their importation, Parliament instructed the royal governors of the colonies to veto the acts. It seems like the slave trade was forced upon the colonists. Every time the Colonial Legislatures would pass acts forbidding slave trade, every time the royal governors would veto the acts. Some of the great Virginians who opposed slavery were Patrick Henry, George Mason, Randolph, and Washington.

As Seen by the First Draft of the Declaration of Independence.

Jefferson, in his first draft of the Declaration of Independence, stated that one reason why United States would be justified in separating from Great Britain was because the king encouraged the slave trade.

South Carolina and Georgia's Industries.

Rice was introduced in South Carolina and for a number of years it was the principal export from South Carolina. It was grown principally in the Southern swampy grounds, where it was very unhealthy for white people. In order to cultivate the rice, negro slaves were brought into the colony. The seed was obtained from Thomas Smith, who got it from a sea captain from Madagascar.

Indigo was planted in South Carolina, and became a leading export for about forty-five years. Besides exporting rice and indigo a few bags of cotton were sent from Charleston to Liverpool, but the exporting of cotton did not amount to much until after the invention of the cotton gin, the people then planted such large fields that slaves were needed, and slavery grew rapidly.

As the mulberry tree grew wild in Georgia, Oglethorpe thought the colony would soon grow rich by raising silk worms. Silkworms feed upon the leaves of the mulberry tree. If his colony could supply England, she would not need to buy silk from Italy. Besides, Oglethorpe hated slavery, and he knew that the culture of silk would be so easy that the women and children could take part in

it and no slaves would be needed. Oglethorpe thought that any person who would keep a slave would be guilty of a great crime.

Silk culture ended in a failure, and later, 1749, slaves were introduced.

THE ACTS OF THE UNITED STATES WHEN INDEPENDENT.

Attempts to Evoke the Ordinance in Illinois.

Slavery was introduced in Illinois by Phillip Renault.

When the Ordinance of 1787 was passed, Article Six of that ordinance provided:

"That there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

Four attempts were made to get Congress to annul this sixth article. The first petition was sent to Congress in January, 1796, the second in 1799, a third in 1800, and a fourth in 1802. All petitions sent to Congress to annul this sixth article came to nothing.

Ordinance of 1787.

The Ordinance of 1787 was a law for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio River. This ordinance was passed by the Continental Congress before the government had been organized under the Constitution.

Some of the provisions of this ordinance were:

1. It gave freedom of worship to all.
2. Provided for schools.
3. Not less than three or more than five States should be formed from it.
4. Provided for the right of trial by jury.
5. The laws should be made by three judges acting with the governor.
6. Slavery should not exist in the territory.
7. Provided that whenever the territory should have sufficient population it should be divided into States, and

the States should be admitted into the Union on equal terms with the original thirteen.

The States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin have been formed from it.

Constitutional Rights of Slavery Concerning Representation, 1-2-3.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.

Concerning Importation.

Congress shall not prohibit the importation of slaves before the year 1808.

1-2-1.

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

Compromises Made and the Necessity for Them.

Before the Constitution was to go into effect it must be ratified by nine States; before that ratification was secured a great difference of opinion arose on several matters.

The large and small States could not agree; what suited the large States did not suit the small States. What suited the Northern States did not suit the Southern States.

The large States wanted Congress to consist of two houses with representation in proportion to population. The small States wanted Congress to consist of one House on equality of State representation. At last the trouble was settled by compromise. It was agreed that the members of the House of Representatives should be proportional, and the Senate should be composed of two

Senators from each State whether the State was large or small. The Representatives were to be elected by the people and the Senators were to be chosen by State Legislatures. This was the first compromise.

Now the question arose whether slaves should be counted as population. The Northern States objected to slaves being counted. The Southern States wanted them counted. It was agreed that three-fifths of the slaves should be counted. This was the second compromise.

The question now came up: Should Congress have power to regulate commerce? To this the Southern States objected because they thought Congress might pass navigation acts, limiting trade to American ships, which might raise freights on exports from the South. The Northern States wanted slave trade stopped. The Southern States wanted it to go on. At last it was decided by compromise that Congress could pass navigation acts, but that Congress could not forbid slave masters to bring slaves from other countries into this prior to the year 1808. This was the third compromise.

The Report of the Committee of 1790; The Quaker's Request; Appointment of the Committee; Its Report; The Significance of Its Decision.

In February, 1790, the Quakers sent to Congress a memorial in favor of emancipation, Franklin's name leading the list. "Equal liberty," asserted this petition, "was originally and still is the birthright of all men." Its plea to Congress was, "That you will promote mercy and justice toward this distressed race, and that you will step to the very verge of the power vested in you for discouraging every species of traffic in our fellowmen."

This memorial greatly incensed the congressmen from the South, who held it a reflection upon the honor of Southern gentlemen, and reviled the Quakers in the most indecent language, called them cowards for not having served in the Revolutionary war, ridiculed their peculiarities, jeered at the solemn tone of the petition, and tried to keep the House from referring it to a committee, but in this they were unsuccessful.

The committee presented its report in the form of seven resolutions. Three of these denied the right of Congress to interfere in certain instances with slavery, and so were acceptable to the slavery element in Congress. Three affirmed the right of Congress to tax and regulate the slave trade within constitutional limits. The seventh, which was the most important of all, promised to promote the humane interests of the petitioners in all matters which would come under the authority of Congress.

When the committee brought its report before the House, the attacks upon the Quakers were renewed and many impassioned speeches were made on both sides. After much wrangling the following resolutions were adopted:

1. That the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit cannot be prohibited by Congress prior to the year 1808.
2. That Congress have no power to interfere in the emancipation of slaves or in the treatment of them within any State.
3. That Congress have authority to restrain the citizens of the United States from carrying on the African trade for the purpose of supplying foreigners with slaves, and of providing, by proper regulations, for the humane treatment of slaves while they are being transported into the States.
4. "That Congress have also authority to prohibit foreigners from fitting out vessels in any port of the United States for transporting persons from Africa to any foreign port."

These resolutions adopted in this form were a great victory for slavery, for in them the House defined its attitude toward slavery, and laid down the principles which were to guide it in all future legislation upon that subject. They discouraged the abolitionists and those who were agitating for the more humane treatment of slaves; and gave assurance to the Southern States that

Congress would in no way whatever interfere with slavery in any State.

Repassage of Ordinance of 1787 in 1790.

The first Congress under the Constitution of 1790 re-enacted the Ordinance of 1787. This re-passage opened the Northwest Territory to immediate colonization. It began to be populated immediately and within the next two years 20,000 people settled there. It was then organized as a territory, and St. Clair was appointed governor. The ordinance of 1790 also settled the dispute over the overlapping land grants.

State Laws, Therefore by 1808, Free and Slave States of Original Thirteen.

Several States freed their slaves by State laws. Of the original thirteen the following States were freed by State laws: Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey. These were all freed before the law of 1808 took effect.

Under the Constitution, Congress had no power to prohibit the migration or importation of slaves before the year 1808.

The Cotton Gin and Its Influence Upon the Slavery Question.

The cotton gin was invented by Eli Whitney of Massachusetts in 1793. Whitney lived in Georgia at the time he made his invention. It is a machine which separates the seeds from the wooly fiber of the cotton. It is necessary for the seeds to be removed from the cotton before it can be manufactured into cloth. Before this invention this work had to be done by hand which was very slow. After the invention of the cotton gin the negro slave, by the use of the gin was able to remove the seeds from one hundred times as much cotton as he could without it. The planters now planted larger fields, and imported more slaves, in fact, from that time on slavery took a new life, and it is often said the cotton

gin did more than anything else to fasten slavery on the United States. It caused the North to build up great numbers of cotton mills. It also increased the value of the land at the South.

Importation of Slaves, 1-9-1.

The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

Law of 1808. (Why Not Passed Before?)

In 1794, the exportation of slaves was forbidden by Congress, and in 1807 the importation was forbidden; the act was to go into effect in January, 1808.

The reason the Law of 1808 was not passed before was because Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina declared if it was passed they would not accept the Constitution; at last it was settled by compromise, and the North agreed to allow the slave trade to continue until 1808.

Smuggling, Therefore Law of 1820.

In spite of the law of 1808, it is estimated that about fifteen thousand negroes were smuggled into the United States every year. In 1820 Congress declared the slave trade piracy and punishable by death. Even this did not prevent it. It kept on until settled by the Civil War.

Opposition of Virginia and Maryland to Importation. (Development of Breeding Industry.)

Virginia and Maryland were greatly opposed to importation of slaves, for they had developed a new industry, the raising of slaves. The slaves that they raised were sold to the Southern colonies. They thought if importation was continued it would ruin their profits derived from the raising of negroes.

The Admission of Illinois. Slavery Clause of Its Constitution.

Illinois was added to the Union in 1818.

Article VI of the Constitution of 1818 provided that no negro slave should be brought from another State into this State to work except in the salt works near Shawneetown, and there only one year at a time, and that this should be prohibited after 1825.

New States Up to 1820.

The new States that had been admitted since 1790 were: Vermont 1791 (free), Kentucky 1792 (slave), Tennessee 1796 (slave), Ohio 1803 (free), Louisiana 1812 (slave), Indiana 1816 (free), Mississippi 1817 (slave), Illinois 1818 (free), Alabama 1819 (slave).

THE STRUGGLE FOR POWER IN CONGRESS. Over the Louisiana Territory Resulting in the Missouri Compromise.

In 1800 Spain gave Louisiana back to France: this alarmed Jefferson for he was afraid we might have trouble with France, for it had been rumored that Napoleon thought of starting a colony there. But in 1803 France was about to enter into war with England, and as she owned Louisiana, she was afraid the English might seize it. She also needed the money to prepare for war. For these reasons she sold it to the United States in 1803 for \$15,000,000. Many people grumbled at Jefferson because he purchased it while others supported him. After all it was one of the most fortunate events in the history of the United States, for it more than doubled the area which we already owned, secured the free navigation of the Mississippi, and included the city of New Orleans. It was purchased by Robert Livingston, who was our minister, and James Monroe, who was sent to France to make the purchase.

By 1819, there were just as many free States as slave States.

Missouri was a part of the Louisiana territory, and as slavery was already established there when the United States purchased the territory, Missouri wanted to come in as a slave State. The North opposed this, for if admitted as a slave State, the slave States would have

two senators more than the free States. At the same time Maine asked to be admitted into the Union. The Southern members of Congress would not vote to admit Maine as a free State unless Missouri would be allowed to come in as a slave State. After much debating it was settled by compromise.

Author of the Compromise Bill. Terms of the Compromise.

Senator Thomas, of Illinois, suggested the main provision of the Missouri compromise.

The compromise provided that Maine should come in as a free State, and Missouri should come in as a slave State, but that slavery should be forever prohibited in all the rest of the Louisiana purchase north of parallel $36^{\circ} 30'$. This was the Southern boundary of Missouri.

4-3-2.

Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

1-4-2.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

1-1-1.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Which Had the Best of the Bargain, and Why Did the Other Side Consent?

The free States had the best of the bargain, for it gave a great territory from which free States might be made but very little for slave States.

The South accepted it because it gave them Missouri and Arkansas, which seemed ample for expansion, as much of the South was still sparsely settled. Then little of the rest of the territory was adapted to slave labor.

The Contest Over Illinois. The Condition of Illinois as to Ordinance of 1787. The Settlers in the Northern and Southern Parts. Efforts to Change the Constitution, and Edward Cole's Work.

It must be remembered that Illinois was included in the Northwest territory, and the Northwest territory was under a form of government known as the Ordinance of 1787. Article VI of the Ordinance forbade slavery.

Many of the early settlers of Illinois were from slave States, and when they came to Illinois they brought their slaves with them, in spite of the prohibition in the Ordinance. Besides one of the leading occupations in Illinois in early days was the manufacture of salt in the neighborhood of Equality. This required slavish labor, and white men shrank from it, besides slave labor was cheap, and the owners of the salt mines could derive larger profits by employing the slaves.

The Constitution of 1818 forbade slaves to be used in the salt works after 1825. The owners of the salt mines, and others from the Southern counties who were in favor of slavery, wanted the Constitution changed. To call a Constitutional convention was left to a vote. It was voted on in 1824. At that time there were thirty counties in Illinois. The measure carried in eleven counties, tied in one, and was defeated in eighteen. The defeat was due to the untiring efforts of Governor Coles, Morris Birbeck, Rev. J. M. Peck, and D. P. Cook.

The following counties were in favor of slavery: Alexander, Pope, Gallatin, Franklin, Jackson, Randolph, Hamilton, White, Wayne, Fayette, and Jefferson.

New States Between 1820 and 1845.

Maine, 1820 (free); Missouri, (1821 (slave); Arkansas, 1836 (slave); Michigan, 1837 (free).

Outlook For the Future.

After Arkansas was admitted into the Union, Florida was the only territory that could be admitted as a slave State. The Southern people knew the North had a large territory north and west of $36^{\circ} 30'$ from which free States could be formed; they also knew that the North would soon have a larger free territory, greater population, wealth and political power than the South would have. The South knew that in order to be a match for the North, the only thing left for them south of $36^{\circ} 30'$ was to try and get a hold on Texas.

The Texas Problem. Spanish Texas.

Spain owned Mexico until 1810, and Texas was originally a part of this Spanish province.

The Story of Stephen Austin and Others.

After Mexico had become a Republic in 1821, the Mexican government gave a large grant of land to Stephen Austin, and Austin, with a number of emigrants from the Southern States, began to make settlements on it. The region was in the northeastern part of the new republic, and was called Texas. Some of these emigrants owned slaves and took them with them. In 1829 the Mexican government abolished slavery. The emigrants refused to give up their slaves, and the next year Mexico refused to allow American migration to Texas.

Terms of Treaty of 1819, When Florida Was Purchased.

When Louisiana was purchased from France in 1803, there was a dispute with Spain whether the boundary line of that province was at the Rio Grande or Sabine River. In 1819 the dispute was settled when we purchased Florida. It was agreed that United States should recognize the Sabine River as the western boundary of that province.

Mexican Texas.

Mexico (including Texas) had belonged to Spain, but in 1821 won her independence from Spain, and became known as the Mexican Republic.

Jackson's Efforts to Buy Texas.

President John Q. Adams in 1821 offered Mexico \$1,000,000 for Texas, but Mexico refused to sell. Later, in 1829, Jackson offered Mexico \$5,000,000, but Mexico again refused to sell.

Independent Texas. (Area Actually Claimed and Area Conquered.) Her Cause for War, Result; Her Prosperity; Her Wish For Annexation; Reasons For; Tyler's Action.

By the year 1830 there were in Texas 30,000 colonists, mostly Americans, scattered along the coast between the Sabine and Neuces River. This was the strip from which, under the leadership of Houston, Bowie, and Crockett, they succeeded in repelling the Mexicans. They claimed all west to the Rio Grande and its sources, and north to parallel 42, or at least five times as much as they had conquered. The Mexicans held that the land between the Neuces and Rio Grande had never been part of Texas; but later President Polk insisted that when we annexed Texas we annexed all that Texas claimed.

The Mexican government and the people of Texas could not get along with each other; finally Texas being dissatisfied with the oppressive Mexican government, revolted in 1833, and in 1835 the Texans rose in a mass and drove out the Mexicans after hard fighting and proclaimed a republic in 1836, and modeled it after United States. In 1837 United States, England, France, and Belgium acknowledged her independence. Soon after gaining her independence, Texas asked to be admitted into our Union, for many of her inhabitants thought the Texan government inefficient, and besides many were Americans and it was natural that they should want to be annexed to United States. The constitution of Texas allowed slavery, and of course this admission would bring about an angry discussion between the North and South.

The fertile lands of Texas soon attracted many people, and it is said that within seven years twelve thousand Americans were living in Texas.

When Texas applied for admission into the Union, two questions arose. The North knew that if Texas was annexed it would add a large territory to slavery. The South wanted it annexed for they wanted as much slave area as was possible to get. Again United States was well aware that Mexico would never willingly part with Texas, even though it was independent, Mexico claimed she had never acknowledged its independence. It was sure to bring on a war with Mexico. President Tyler wanted it annexed, and pushed it with all his might. The question came up again just before the expiration of Tyler's term. Many anti-slavery people were opposed to having it annexed on account of slavery. Again, when they thought of how much area it would add to our country, they were filled with pride. It was therefore annexed July 4, 1845. The South thought sure they would gain at least four States, which would be carved out of the Texan Republic, but the Texans refused to have their immense State divided. This was a great disappointment to the South.

Texas was the last slave State to enter the Union.

1-7-3.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

THE MEXICAN TERRITORY.

Area Gained Through the Mexican War. (Real and Supposed Cause of War.)

The war with Mexico was from 1846 to 1848. When the treaty of peace was signed it was agreed that United States was to pay Mexico \$15,000,000, and \$3,000,000 to American citizens who held claims against Mexico. The

United States gained California, Utah, New Mexico, Nevada, and Arizona and parts of Colorado and Wyoming. Including Texas, United States gained at least nine million square miles of territory. In trying to make the Rio Grande to the Gila River the boundary line, another dispute arose with Mexico, and in 1853 a treaty was made with Mexico whereby United States paid Mexico \$10,000,000 for a new tract of land just south of the Gila River. This is known as the Gadsden Purchase, after James Gadsden, who made the agreement. When Texas was annexed to the United States, Mexico had never given up her claim on it, and gave United States to understand that annexation would be a just cause for war.

When Texas came into the Union, she claimed as her western boundary the Rio Grande River. Mexico claimed the Neuces River as the western boundary. President Polk thought the boundary should be at the Rio Grande River, therefore he ordered troops under General Taylor to seize the strip of land between the two rivers.

The real cause of the war with Mexico was the annexation of Texas (more slave territory), and this led to the dispute in regard to the boundary line.

Elson, in "Sidelights on American History," says: "The Mexican war was not only of a political but sectional character. While carried on ostensibly on account of Texas, there was a greater motive than protection from invasion. It was waged to secure territory wherein to extend slavery and balance the power of the North which was being strengthened by new States carved from the northwest. Thus, Southern spirit pushed the war to a finish against Northern opposition."

QUESTION OF SLAVERY.

Condition Under Mexican Rule and Her Wishes. The Wilmot Proviso.

Slavery had been abolished by Mexico from the territory which we acquired by the Mexican war since 1827.

It was free and the Mexicans wanted to keep it that way. When United States came into possession of this territory a bitter dispute arose as to whether slavery should be allowed in the States that would be formed out of this new territory.

David Wilmot was a Pennsylvania Democrat, and a representative in Congress from that State. He offered a bill in Congress prohibiting slavery in any of the territory which we acquired from Mexico. The bill passed the House of Representatives, but failed to pass the Senate, hence it did not become a law, but brought up an angry discussion of the slavery question.

4-3-2.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Effect of the Discovery of Gold on Settlement and Character of Settlers.

Gold was discovered in California in February, 1848, by James Marshall. The news of this aroused the civilized world, and people flocked to California from all quarters of the globe. They left their work and rushed to California, expecting to get immensely rich. So many people settled there that in 1849 it demanded admission as a free State. California never was a territory.

All classes of people rushed to the gold fields. Farmers, soldiers, sailors, preachers, doctors, and lawyers. Bad men as well as good rushed to California, and many times the miners were robbed by these desperadoes. At last the citizens organized themselves into "Vigilance Committees" for the purpose of keeping down crime.

Compromise of 1850. Author. Questions Involved.

Up to the time that California applied for admission into the Union there were fifteen free States and

fifteen slave States. If California should be admitted as a free State this would break the balance between the North and South. Other questions also came up. Should slavery be allowed in the territories of New Mexico and Utah? Should the slave trade be prohibited in the District of Columbia? Should the South be given a new and more stringent fugitive slave law? Finally, Henry Clay devised a plan, which has ever since been known as the "Compromise of 1850." A number of bills were passed by Congress which was believed would settle the trouble over slavery. They were:

1. California was admitted as a free State.
2. New Mexico and Utah were given territorial governments without restrictions as to slavery.
3. A new and more stringent fugitive slave law was passed.
4. Slave trade in the District of Columbia was abolished.
5. Texas was given \$10,000,000, and she gave up claim on that part of New Mexico that was east of the Rio Grande.

This bill was not passed as a whole, but each part was taken up, discussed and passed separately.

4-2-3.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

(This has been superseded by Amendment XIII.)

1-8-17.

Congress shall exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be,

for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings.

6-2.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land.

Attitude of President Taylor. President Fillmore.

President Taylor strongly favored the Compromise of 1850. Although he was a slave-holder himself, he did not believe in the extension of slavery. President Taylor died in July, 1850, and Vice-President Fillmore took his place. Fillmore also favored the Compromise. Fillmore appointed Webster Secretary of State.

Webster's Seventh of March Speech. (Feelings in North Over It.)

Before Clay's Compromise Bill was passed many hot debates took place in the Senate.

Calhoun spoke for the South. He was very feeble, and his speech had to be read by Senator Mason, of Virginia. He thought in order to save the Union, it would be necessary to amend the Constitution, and have two Presidents, one from the Free States and one from the Slave States. Before any bill could become a law it would be necessary to have the approval of both Presidents. This speech was made by Calhoun March 4, 1850.

On the seventh of March, Webster followed with a speech in the Senate. In this speech he spoke for the Union, but denounced the Abolitionists and said that they did nothing but harm. He made several apologies for slavery, and said the South had much more room for complaint than the North had.

Whatever caused Webster to deliver such a speech in favor of the South, never was known, but it is supposed that it was the fear of secession. The North

looked upon him as a traitor, and many Southern people were so surprised at this speech that they distrusted him.

Final Action.

After Webster had delivered his Seventh of March speech, William Seward, of New York, spoke for the Free Soilers. He declared there was a higher law than the Constitution, and that higher law was the law of justice and humanity.

At last, after many long and hot debates in the Senate, the President's signature in September, made the several bills in the Compromise a law. The South had the best of the bargain, but was still dissatisfied. The Fugitive Slave Law, which provided for the arrest and return of fugitive slaves from the Free States, was especially distasteful to the North.

Outlook For Slavery After Settlement of the Question in This Area.

After Clay's Compromise was agreed upon, for a time it seemed to satisfy the people both of the North and the South. The longer the Fugitive Slave Law was in force the greater became the objections of the North to it. Under this law, whenever a negro was seized for escaping from his master, he was denied the right of trial by a jury. If any one would harbor a fugitive or rescue him he was fined. This greatly aroused the North, and trouble took place whenever an attempt was made to return runaway slaves to their masters.

Several Northern States passed "Personal Liberty Bills," giving to runaway negroes the right of trial by jury. The Southern people rose in fury at the Personal Liberty Bills and declared they nullified the Fugitive Slave Law. The Northern States did more than this to assist the fugitives. They established the "Underground Railroad," which of course was no railroad at all, but an organization whereby the fugitive was fed and kept over night by persons who passed him from one to another, until he at last passed through the free States into Canada. If they once reached Canada they

could not be returned to their master as slaves, for they were safe under the protection of the British flag. Hundreds of slaves got their freedom by means of this "Underground Railway."

Compact of Democratic Leaders in 1852.

After Pierce and King were nominated, a platform was adopted at the convention declaring that the Democratic party would faithfully abide by all the compromise measures settled by the last Congress, including the Fugitive Slave Law; and that they would "resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt might be made." They also asserted that since the Fugitive Slave Law was designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, it could not with fidelity thereto "be repealed nor so changed as to destroy or impair its efficacy."

THE OREGON TERRITORY.

Location; Claims of Countries Upon It; Joint Occupancy Treaty.

The Oregon Territory included the country west of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, and between parallel 42° north and 54° 40' north. The United States laid claims to Oregon territory on the ground that Captain Gray had discovered the Columbia River 1792; that Lewis and Clark had explored it 1805-1806; that Astor had begun settlements there as early as 1811; that Spain had ceded it to the United States 1819.

England based her claims on Drake's exploration, the third voyage of Captain Cook, and the trading posts that the Hudson Bay Company had established.

The two countries agreed in 1818 to hold it jointly for ten years. When the ten years had expired, their agreement was renewed; this time it was to continue until either country would give a year's notice before termination.

Conditions Bringing About Treaty of 1846.

A stream of emigrants began to pour into Oregon, and it soon became evident that the people could not live in a country under two governments. At last a dispute arose, and notice was served on Great Britain that joint occupancy must end within a year. At last the controversy was settled by the treaty of 1846. The United States took all the territory north of California, including the Columbia River, to parallel 49° north. The English took all north to Alaska.

The following States have been carved out of the territory which we obtained: Oregon, Washington, and Idaho and parts of Wyoming and Montana.

In this way war was wisely averted.

Controversy Over Slavery (Because of Independent Slaves), and Settlement.

"This comes under the general topic, Oregon Territory. I do not recall any controversy in this connection because of independent slaves, nor am I able to find anything in any book about it. It must be an error; at any rate is not of sufficient importance to demand the attention of the Eighth Grade."

Growing Opposition to Slavery. Its Extension. Jefferson's Declaration of Independence.

The struggle with slavery between the North and South was growing more and more serious. The feeling in the Free States was greatly against the extension of slavery in the territories. The Free Soil Party was formed, and in their platform they declared no more slave States, no more slave territory.

The opposition of many people can be traced back as far as to the time of Jefferson, when he stated in his first draft of the Declaration of Independence, that one reason why the United States would be justified in separating from Great Britain was because the king encouraged the slave trade.

Fourth Month.

Growing Opposition to Slavery. As Seen in Quaker Society in 1790.

The Quakers were always foes of the extension of slavery. History records as early as 1775, they organized a society in Pennsylvania which intended to work for the abolition of slavery. In 1789 it was incorporated, and Benjamin Franklin was made president. Other Northern States afterwards followed the example of the Quakers in Pennsylvania.

Study the Martyrdom of Lovejoy.

Rev. E. P. Lovejoy was a young school teacher who later learned to preach the Gospel, and afterwards edited and published a religious paper which finally became an anti-slavery paper. He moved from St. Louis to Alton. As soon as his printing press landed at Alton it was seized by a mob of pro-slavery persons and destroyed. He obtained another one, and after using it about a year it was destroyed. He obtained a third, and it was destroyed before he had a chance to use it. Not to be outdone, he obtained a fourth, and for safety stored it in a warehouse where it was guarded by some of his friends. A mob attacked the warehouse, fired shots, and finally set fire to the building. Lovejoy tried to defend himself, but at last was pierced by five bullets and fell dead. This shows how strong the slavery sentiment was in Illinois at one time.

The City of Alton and the State of Illinois later contributed and a monument was erected at Alton in his memory.

Organization of Abolition Society. Object of It.

In 1833 the American Anti-Slavery Society was formed at Philadelphia. It was formed through the efforts of Garrison, Whittier, Leavitt, May, and others.

In the formation of this Anti-Slavery Society and others which followed, was the beginning of Abolition.

Their object was to decide upon the best means to do away with slavery. These societies regarded it as a sin and disgrace. The more the Southern people tried to quiet the discussions over slavery the more the Abolitionists carried it on. In 1831 Garrison established the Liberator, which was a strong anti-slavery paper. This paper became very famous.

Liberty Party. Platform. Comparative Strength in 1840; 1844.

A meeting of abolitionists was held in New York in 1839, and was the beginning of a new party, called the Liberty Party. In 1840 they nominated James G. Birney for President and Thomas Earle for Vice President. Birney and Earle declined the nomination, but in spite of this these candidates received over 7,000 votes, or about 0.3 of all. Their platform was the abolition of slavery. In 1843 Birney was renominated, and in the election of 1844 received over 62,000 votes, or about 2.3 of all. Had it not been for the Liberty Party in 1844, Clay would have been elected President. In 1848 and 1852 they supported the Free Soil Party, and in a few years drifted in with the Republicans.

The Free Soil Party. Comparative Strength in 1848.

The anti-slavery people thought a new party ought to be formed, for neither the Whigs nor Democrats took a stand on the slavery question. Accordingly, the Free Soil Party was organized. They held their national convention at Buffalo 1848. Its platform was, "Free soil, free speech, free labor, and free people." They nominated Ex-President Martin Van Buren for President, and Charles Adams for Vice-President. In the election they received no electoral vote, but polled 291,263 out of 2,871,908 votes cast, or about 10.2 per cent of the whole.

Effect of Compromise of 1850 and Compact of 1852 on Election of 1852.

Both the Whigs and Democrats favored the Compromise of 1850. The Democrats re-united, and half of the Free Soilers went back to the old parties. In the election of 1852 the Democrats put forth Franklin Pierce for President and William King for Vice President. The Whigs nominated Winfield Scott for President and William Graham for Vice President. The Democrats defeated the Whigs so badly that they never again put up a candidate for President. So many members of the Whig Party at the North were angry at the Fugitive Slave Act, and thought there would be less confusion if a Democrat President was elected, therefore they voted the Democratic ticket. Pierce was inaugurated March 4, 1853, and served until 1857.

“Uncle Tom’s Cabin.”

“Uncle Tom’s Cabin” was the name of a book which was written by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. It was published in 1852, during the exciting times over slavery.

Mrs. Stowe’s object was to stir up sympathy for the negroes, and to show people what an accursed thing slavery really was. It was so powerfully written that everybody read it. Many people in the North, who before cared little about slavery, were now converted to abolition. The book greatly angered the Southern people, for it struck slavery a terrible blow.

The Underground Railway. (Impetus Given Through the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850.)

The Fugitive Slave Law was a law which provided that all runaway negroes should be arrested, and returned to their masters. The Northern people were greatly opposed to this law, and trouble took place whenever an attempt was made to restore runaway slaves to their masters.

Several Northern States passed “Personal Liberty Bills,” giving to runaway negroes the right of trial by

jury. The Southern people rose in fury at the Personal Liberty Bills and declared that they nullified the Fugitive Slave Law. The Northern States did more than this to assist the fugitives. They established the "Underground Railroad," which, of course, was not a railroad at all, but an organization whereby the fugitive was fed and kept over night by persons who passed him from one to another, until he at last passed through the Free States to Canada. If they once reached Canada, they could not be returned to their masters as slaves, for they were safe under the protection of the British flag. Hundreds of slaves got their freedom by means of the "Underground Railway."

Kansas-Nebraska Bill. Author. Terms of Bill. Reasons for It.

Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, offered a bill in Congress organizing the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. Slavery at this time was uppermost in the people's mind. In regard to slavery in these territories, Stephen A. Douglas advocated the doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty." This meant that the people in these territories could decide for themselves whether they wanted slavery or not. This greatly surprised and angered the Northern people. They argued that it would repeal the Missouri Compromise of 1820. The Missouri Compromise had shut slavery out of all territory north of $36^{\circ} 30'$, and Kansas and Nebraska were both north. In spite of all the opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, it became a law in 1854. It repealed the Missouri Compromise. Douglas claimed that the Compromise of 1850 said the territories of Utah and New Mexico were to decide the question of slavery themselves, then Kansas and Nebraska should have the same privilege. It is not known why Douglas took this course, probably he believed his measure would put down the slavery question, or was he thinking of running for President, and thought by his measures he would please the South and get their votes?

What About the Power of Congress as per Report of Compromise of 1790?

The Committee of 1790 adopted the following resolutions:

1. That the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit cannot be prohibited prior to the year 1808.
2. That Congress have no power to interfere in the emancipation of slaves or the treatment of them within any State.
3. That Congress have authority to restrain the citizens of the United States from carrying on the African trade for the purpose of supplying foreigners with slaves, and of providing, by proper regulations, for the humane treatment of slaves while they were being transported into the States.
4. That Congress have also authority to prohibit foreigners from fitting out vessels in any port of the United States for transporting persons from Africa to any foreign port.

These resolutions adopted in this form were a great victory for slavery; for in them the House defined its attitude toward slavery, and laid down the principles which were to guide it in all future legislation upon that subject. They discouraged the abolitionists and those who were agitating for the more humane treatment of slaves; and gave assurance to the Southern States that Congress would interfere in no way with slavery in any State.

The Rush For Kansas.

As any one might suppose, the Kansas-Nebraska Bill gave the Southern people an opportunity to try to win Kansas and Nebraska for slave States.

The Northern people would try just as hard to win them for free States. As soon as Pierce signed the bill making it a law, the people began to pour into the new territory. The slavery people made the start and came from Missouri, and had their headquarters at Lecom-

ton and Leavenworth. In a short time the New England Aid Society of Boston sent out emigrants, and they had their headquarters at Lawrence and Topeka.

Lecompton and Topeka Constitutions.

The pro-slavery people of Lecompton formed a State Constitution and established slavery. The anti-slavery people of Topeka formed a Free State Constitution, which was easily ratified because the pro-slavery people would not vote on it. The people of Kansas were to decide whether it was to be a slave or free State. The election of members of the territorial legislature took place in March, 1854. If the legislature should have a majority of the free State men, Kansas would be a free State; if it had a majority of slave State men it would then be a slave State.

Civil War in Kansas.

From 1854 to 1859 the territory around Lecompton and Lawrence suffered so much from the efforts of both parties to get control that it fairly earned the name of "Bleeding Kansas." During the greater part of five years it was torn by civil war. The Free State men denounced the opposite party as "Border Ruffians," and the Border Ruffians called the Free State men "Abolitionists" and "Black Republicans."—*Montgomery's Leading Facts of American History*, pp. 280, 281. *Ginn and Company*.

Attitude of Pierce, Douglas, and Buchanan Toward Conditions.

Pierce, who was backed by the Senate, favored the proslavery Constitution, but the House of Representatives had an anti-slavery majority. Buchanan wanted Congress to accept the Lecompton Constitution, but Senator Douglas refused, saying it would violate "popular sovereignty."

Effect Upon Political Parties. (Returns in Election of 1856.)

All the opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill united and were first known as Anti-Nebraska men, and later helped form the Republican Party. This Anti-Nebraska Party was made up of Anti-Slavery Whigs, Free Soilers, and Anti-Slavery Democrats. Their purpose was to prohibit the extension of slavery.

The Democrats nominated James Buchanan for President and John Breckenridge for Vice President; the American Party nominated Williard Fillmore for President and Andrew Donaldson for Vice President; the Anti-Nebraska or Republican Party nominated John Fremont for President and William Drayton for Vice-President. In the fall election of 1856 the Democrats were successful, but the newly organized Anti-Nebraska Party carried eleven out of fifteen States.

Effort to Bribe Kansas.

The pro-slavery men were so anxious to win Kansas for a slave State that unfair means were used. At the election, men from Missouri came into Kansas and voted, and it is said that when the votes were counted there were more ballots than voters.

Final Outcome in 1861.

After several years of hard struggle, the free settlers had increased in Kansas, and after asking Congress several times to be admitted as a free State, it was not until 1861 that its request was granted, and Kansas came into our Union as a free State.

Ostend Manifesto. What it Was, and What it Signified.

When the South found that it had scarcely no more opportunities to get more slave territory, it made an effort to get Cuba, which was Spanish territory. In 1854, Pierce directed our ministers to Great Britain, France, and Spain—James Buchanan, John Mason and Pierre Soule, to consider the best means to acquire Cuba. These ministers met at Ostend, in Belgium, and

sent a report to President Pierce of their meeting, saying: "United States ought to have Cuba; if Spain is unwilling to sell, United States should take it by force." But just at this time United States was so taken up with the struggle over the Kansas-Nebraska Bill that the subject was dropped.

The Taney Decision, 3-2-1 and 4-3-2.

The judicial power shall extend to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; and between citizens of different States.

Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State.

The Story of Dred Scott. The Decision of the Court. Effect Upon the Slavery Question.

Dred Scott was a negro slave, and the son of slave parents. His master had taken him from Missouri, which was a slave State, into Illinois, which was a free State. Dred Scott and his master then moved to Minnesota. This was a free territory, being made free by the Missouri Compromise. Then they moved back to Missouri. There he was sold to a new master. Dred Scott thought he had lived long enough in free territory to be a free man. He sued for his freedom. The case was tried in the lower courts, and finally carried to the United States Supreme Court. Here Chief Justice Taney gave his decision. He announced that Scott, because he was the son of slave parents, was not an American citizen, therefore he had no right to sue for his liberty. He also declared Congress had no right or power to prohibit slavery in any territory; this in other words meant the Missouri Compromise did not amount to anything. The decision pleased the South, but greatly angered the North. The North felt as though all the territories were now thrown open to slavery; be-

fore Taney's decision they thought they had slavery shut out of all the territory north of $36^{\circ} 30'$.

Review Control of Slavery in Territories as per the Writers of the Constitution and Their Laws Up to 1850. Com. of 1790.

The Constitution (Article IV, Cl. 2) says: "The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States.

By the Ordinance of 1787, slavery was to be forever excluded from the Northwest Territory.

In 1820 Congress passed the law known as the "Missouri Compromise," which provided that Missouri should be admitted as a slave State, but in all the rest of the Louisiana Territory north of $36^{\circ} 30'$, "slavery shall be and is hereby forever prohibited."

In 1848 Congress passed a law which gave Oregon a regular territorial government, in which slavery was prohibited.

(The Report of the Committee of 1790. See p. 50). These resolutions which the House adopted were not laws, though in a measure they had the force of such. They refer to slavery in the States, not in the territories.

As per Douglas.

Douglas in his Kansas-Nebraska Bill declared that the question of slavery in the territories was to be decided by the people of the territories.

As per Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case declared Congress could not shut out slavery from the territories.

The Republican Party. Its Organization in Illinois. Outgrowth of What; Advantage of a New Name. Platform, Candidate and Strength in 1856.

A meeting of Anti-Nebraska editors took place at Decatur, Illinois. Eleven editors took part in the meeting, and before they adjourned they appointed a State

Central Committee, which was to meet at Bloomington, Illinois, in May, 1856. At this meeting Lincoln made his famous speech which brought him before the public as a possible candidate for the Presidency. It might be said from these eleven editors sprung the Republican Party.

This Republican Party was made up of anti-slavery Democrats, anti-slavery Whigs, and Free Soilers. At first they called themselves "Anti-Nebraska" men, but later when their party was organized they took the name "Republicans."

Very few men will change over from one political party to another that has been in existence for some time; consequently it would have been folly to attempt to unite under one of the old names; they all carried with them associations more or less distasteful to members of the other parties. So a new name was necessary, and in the name "Republican," they made a most fortunate choice. This was the name of the party of Jefferson that had been so popular in its day. By taking its name they proclaimed that they were returning to the principles of Jefferson and true Democracy, and no other name that they could have chosen would have appealed so strongly to the masses of the people. If ever there was magic in a name, there was in this. In the first year of its existence, it had majorities in fifteen of the States, and one hundred and seventeen members in Congress.

In their platform they opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the extension of slavery, favored the admission of Kansas as a free State, also favored the Pacific Railroad and other internal improvements.

In 1856 the Republicans nominated John C. Fremont for President, the Whigs nominated Millard Fillmore, and the Democrats nominated James Buchanan. At the election Fremont received 114 electoral votes. Fillmore 8. Buchanan 174.

The Lincoln-Douglas Debates. Conditions in Illinois. Plan of Debates.

Lincoln was candidate for United States Senator from Illinois on the Republican ticket. Douglas was candidate for re-election for the same office on the Democratic ticket.

Lincoln in a speech at Springfield, Ill., said, "A house divided against itself cannot stand." He also said, "The nation must become all one thing or all the other," by this, he meant that the United States could not stand with one section holding slaves, and the other section free from slaves, and that it had to be all free territory or all slave territory.

Douglas replied to this and said, "I see that Lincoln means to fight until either the North or South is conquered." Douglas declared he was in favor of the people deciding for themselves whether they wanted slaves or not.

Lincoln challenged Douglas to debate with him. Douglas accepted. These debates were to be held in seven different towns: Ottawa, Freeport, Jonesboro, Charleston, Galesburg, Quincy, and Alton. The questions to be discussed were: Popular Sovereignty, Dred Scott Decision, and Extension of Slavery in the Territories. The people of Illinois became greatly excited over the debates and turned out by the thousands to hear them. When the votes were counted Douglas was elected Senator, but Lincoln had won for himself a national reputation.

1-3-1.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Cooper Institute Speech.

When people heard how well Lincoln handled the debates, invitations to lecture came to him from all parts of the country. Lincoln accepted many of the invita-

tions and sometimes was paid as much as two hundred dollars a night. In New York he spoke at Cooper Institute to an intelligent gathering. The trip to the East was of great value to him, especially when the coming canvass for the presidency was under way. Everybody was interested in Lincoln.

Campaign of 1860. Study the Bearing of the Political Situation in Illinois upon the Nomination of Lincoln.

**The Political Parties; Their Candidates;
Their Platforms.**

Lincoln, while making the race in Illinois for United States Senator, attracted not only the attention of Illinois, but the attention of the whole nation. Although beaten for Senator, by his famous debates, he made himself famous all over the land, and was quite sure to walk on the path that lead to the White House.

The political parties that took part in the campaign of 1860 were:

The Republican Party, whose platform declared slavery was wrong, and it should not be permitted to spread into the territories. They nominated Abraham Lincoln of Illinois for President, and Hannibal Hamlin of Maine for Vice President.

The Democrat Party had split and one wing of it was called the Douglas wing, and the other was called the Buchanan wing. The Douglas wing in their platform declared the people of a territory were free to decide for themselves whether they wanted slavery or not. Their candidates were Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois for President, and Herschel Johnson of Georgia for Vice President.

The Buchanan wing in their platform declared slavery was right and a benefit to the country, and that it should extend and more slave States should be created. Their candidates were John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky for President, and Joseph Lane of Oregon for Vice President.

The Constitutional Union Party was made up of remnants of the old Whig Party, and the Know-Nothing

Party. In their platform they declared for the union of the States, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws. Their candidates were John Bell of Tennessee for President, and Edward Everett of Massachusetts for Vice President.

The Election Returns; Electoral, Popular.

In the election which took place in November, 1860, Lincoln received 180 electoral votes and 1,866,352 of the popular votes. Douglas received 12 electoral votes and 1,375,156 of the popular votes. Breckenridge received 72 electoral votes and 847,763 of the popular votes. Bell received 39 electoral votes and 589,581 of the popular votes.

Outlook in Congress.

In Congress the Democrats had a majority of both Houses. It would be at least two years before the Republicans could carry out any of their plans. The Kansas-Nebraska Act would have to remain as it was, and Kansas could not come into the Union, yet the Southern leaders thought it was time for the South to separate from the North.

Outlook in the Supreme Court.

When Lincoln was elected, the Republicans had but one judge in the Supreme Court; the rest were Democrats, four from the slave States and three from the free States. There was but one vacancy, which would be filled by the President with the consent of the Senate, and the Senate was Democratic. Since the judges of the Supreme Court are appointed for life, slavery could be in no great danger from its decisions for a long time, with seven or most likely eight, of the nine Democrats, and a distinct majority in favor of the principles announced in the Dred Scott decision.

To What Extent the New President Could Harm Slavery.

The new President had little chance to harm slavery. He had the appointment of one justice of the Su-

preme Court, but, as only one was Republican and the other seven Democratic, slavery was in little danger so far as this court was concerned, even if the vacancy could have been filled by a Republican. A President cannot enact laws—he can only recommend them to Congress in his message, and approve them or veto them when they have been passed by both Houses—as both Houses were Democratic, it was not likely that any strongly anti-slavery measures could come up for its consideration. Consequently, so long as the Southern States remained in the Union, the President was practically powerless to harm slavery.

FORMATION OF THE CONFEDERACY.

Preamble.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

1-8-18.

The Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

6-2.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Pretended and Real Cause; Extent; Officers; Capital; Constitution; Flag.

The alleged causes for secession were two. The first was the passage of the "Personal Liberty Bills" by many of the Northern States during the twenty years preceding. They were intended to interfere with the operation of the fugitive slave laws passed by Congress. Over twenty States had passed such laws, and the South looked upon them as attempts to nullify the acts of Congress. The South, with its doctrine of state rights, looked upon the Constitution as a compact or agreement between the different States, and claimed that the North were by these acts violating their compact.

The other reason given by the South was the exclusion of slavery from the territories, but they had no grounds whatever to justify this assertion; for the Supreme Court had, in the Dred Scott case, given an opinion which sustained all the claims of the South and would overrule any tendency of Congress to pass laws restricting slavery in the territories. For this opinion held that slaves are not persons, but property, and that any owner had the same right to take them into the territories as he had with regard to other property. The Supreme Court, because of changes in its personnel, was now stronger for that principle than it was in 1857. Then even if Congress had had the power to keep slavery from the territories, it did not have the necessary majority for both Houses were Democratic.

The real cause for secession was the ever-widening breach between the North and South over the slavery question. The people of the South had grown up with slavery; it was profitable; the present generation felt little responsibility for its existence; and most of them thought it was right, or at least the only suitable condition of the negro. In the Northern States where slavery was unprofitable, people had more and more become convinced that it was wrong, a blot upon the nation, and wholly out of place in a democracy. With every renewal of the agitation these feelings became more intense on both sides, especially at the South.

The immediate cause of secession was the election to the presidency of Lincoln who had in his public speeches denounced slavery as wrong, and said that the government could not endure half slave and half free. They looked upon his election as a declaration of hostility by the Republican party, which had been organized to oppose the extension of slavery in the territories. It should, however, be remembered that the great masses of Southern people were not in favor of secession. It was largely the action of political leaders who thought they could make better terms with the North as regards slavery if they were out of the Union; others that they could form a confederacy where the States could exercise their sovereign rights without interference from the North.

February 4, 1861, the "Confederate States of America" were formed. South Carolina was the first State to leave the Union, and by the first of February, 1861, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas had withdrawn. Delegates from these States met on February 4, 1861, at Montgomery, Ala., and organized themselves into the "Confederate States of America."

Jefferson Davis was elected President, and Alexander Stephens was elected Vice President.

Montgomery, Alabama, was made the capital, but later, May, 1861, it was removed to Richmond, Virginia.

In their new Constitution slavery was fully recognized as a lawful institution, and it strictly forbade a protective tariff.

They discarded the Stars and Stripes and in its place they hoisted the Stars and Bars.

Buchanan's Attitude. At First, and Far Reaching Influence. Change and Cause for It.

Buchanan was a man who possessed little firmness of character. He had, throughout his administration, been largely under the influence of Southern leaders. When, after the election of 1860, it became evident the South would secede, he sent a message to Congress in which he upbraided the North for their choice of presi-

dent; he denied the right of the South to secede, yet went on to show that neither the President nor Congress had a right to coerce a State, meaning thereby to compel it by force of arms to stay in the Union.

Such sentiments as these, together with the refusal to send reinforcements to Charleston harbor, only tended to encourage the South in their determination to secede. What the country needed at such a time was a man who would take a bold, firm stand as did Jackson in 1832, and assert that the laws must be obeyed and the Union preserved. Many have always believed that the long, bloody struggle might have been prevented or at least shortened if a capable man had been in his place. But Buchanan seemed paralyzed by the turn that events had taken.

When finally his cabinet members began to resign, and were replaced by men loyal to the Union, he braced up somewhat and sent the "Star of the West" to relieve Major Anderson. It was only a merchant ship, when he should have sent a battleship. But he was still subject to Southern influences and arranged with the leaders at the South a sort of armistice in which he agreed not to attempt to reinforce the United States forts at the South, and they in turn were not to capture them during his administration. Such acts as these have stamped him as the weakest of presidents, and, with one exception perhaps, the greatest failure.

EFFORTS AT MAKING PEACE.

The Peace Conference.

Many people in the North dreaded a war, and tried in many ways to compromise the difference, and persuade the South to come back and not break up the Union. The legislature of Virginia called for a Peace Conference to meet at Washington. Twenty-one States sent delegates, but not one came from the seceded States. They spent three weeks in discussing means to make peace and tried to bring about harmony but all efforts to make peace came to nothing.

Crittenden Compromise.

Many plans for a compromise were offered, but only one, that of Crittenden, of Kentucky, need be mentioned. He proposed that the Constitution should be so amended as to provide:

1. That all territory of the United States north of $36^{\circ} 30'$ should be free, and all south of it slave soil.
2. That slaves should be protected as property by all the departments of the territorial government.
3. That States should be admitted with or without slavery as their Constitutions provided, whether the States were north or south of $36^{\circ} 30'$.
4. That Congress should have no power to shut slavery out of the territories.
5. That the United States should pay owners for rescued fugitive slaves.

All these propositions put the black man on the level with horses and cattle, the Republicans rejected them, and the attempt to compromise ended in a failure.—*McMaster, pp. 380, 381.*

2-1-8.

Before the President enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

2-3.

He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Attitude of Buchanan.

Major Anderson with a garrison of eighty men held Fort Sumter. He was in need of more men and supplies. President Buchanan sent the "Star of the West" with men and provisions to relieve him. When the ship entered the harbor, the Confederates fired upon her and she was compelled to go back without giving Anderson the help he needed so badly. Buchanan was not firm enough and effective aid could not be given to Ft. Sumter, for he did not seem to know what to do about it.

Attitude of Lincoln. Attack by the South. Major Anderson's Defense.

When President Lincoln came into power a very different person was at the helm. In his inaugural address he said, "No State can leave the Union, and I will do all in my power to see that the laws are faithfully executed," this really meant, that if the seceded States did not come back into the Union he would compel them to do so.

Major Anderson still held Fort Sumter. President Lincoln knew he had not been relieved by President Buchanan, therefore he was determined to send him men and provisions. When the Confederate force under P. G. T. Beauregard heard that supplies were to be sent, they called upon Anderson to surrender; he refused and they opened fire on Fort Sumter. Major Anderson with his eighty-five men held the fort against the Confederates with seven thousand until his ammunition was nearly gone, and after fighting thirty-six hours he was compelled to surrender. No person was killed on either side. A war spirit spread over the country. The Confederates had opened the war by firing on the United States flag at Ft. Sumter. Major Anderson and his troops left for New York.

The Call for Troops. 2-2-1.

The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia

of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States.

1-8-12.

Congress shall have power to raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

1-8-13.

Congress shall have power to provide and maintain a navy.

1-8-15.

Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

Object for Which the Call was Made. Number and Length of Service. Asked for. Responses.

April 15, 1861, President Lincoln issued a call for seventy-five thousand troops to put down the rebellion, and regain the forts and other public property. He called for three months' service for few persons thought the war would last longer than that. Fully a hundred thousand responded.

President Davis also called for troops, and the response was immediate.

Secession of More States. (Why Not All Slave States?)

Immediately after the President's call for troops, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Arkansas seceded, but Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri would not join the Confederacy. Delaware had very few slaves, and for thirty years they had been decreasing in number. Governor Hicks of Maryland was a strong Union man and Annapolis was early occupied by Union troops to protect Washington.

While the people were much divided in sentiment, the legislature decided that a State had no power to secede. So Maryland declared herself neutral, protested against a war, and implored the President to make peace.

Kentucky was much divided in opinion, many believing in State rights. The legislature finally deciding that the South did not have sufficient cause for secession, and declared for neutrality. Missouri first declared against secession; but when Lincoln called for troops, many favored joining the Confederacy. In Missouri slavery did not have the political and social power back of it that it had in most of the other slave States. The ratio of her slave population was less than that of any other State except Delaware. In fact, in all four of these States slaves had not proved so profitable and consequently were not so numerous as they were farther south. Then being border States, they all had many influential people who believed that slavery was wrong.

Fifth Month.

THE MILITARY MOVEMENTS OF THE WAR.

The Battle of Bull Run. Location. Results. In What Way a Southern Victory? In What Way a Northern Victory? Lessons It Taught the North.

The Battle of Bull Run was fought July 21, 1861. Bull Run is about thirty-five miles southwest of Washington. The soldiers of the Union army, under McDowell, moved out of Washington and were in a hurry to make a dash on Richmond, the Confederate capital. The soldiers of the Southern army under Beauregard were at Manassas Junction. Johnson had been ordered by the Confederate government to join Beauregard. The Southern army was anxious to make an attack on Washington.

The two armies met at Bull Run. The Union army under McDowell did the first firing. For a time it seemed as though the Union army would be successful, but finally the Southern army received reinforcements and the Union army was compelled to retreat back to Washington. Beauregard was not able to follow the Union army into Washington or the result would have been disastrous.

It was a bad defeat for the poor untrained Union army. The North bowed their heads in shame for they thought our soldiers acted like cowards. President Lincoln knew better, he saw at once that they must be better drilled and organized. It taught the North that the war was not to end in three months as many had expected, the defeat also encouraged them to become more determined to overcome the Confederates.

Although it was a victory for the South it did them more harm than good for it filled them with an exaggerated hopefulness.

It was a Southern victory for they really won the battle yet it was in a way a Northern victory for it did the North much good to know the cause of their failure, and to know that they must get ready for a long and bitter struggle, for they saw with what determination the Southern soldiers fought.

.. **New Plans for the War.**

The new plan for the war was:

1. To blockade the Southern ports.
2. To capture Richmond.
3. To get control of the Mississippi River.
4. Later, to cut the Confederacy in two.

The Blockade. Necessity for One. Scope of the Plan.

Lincoln ordered the Southern ports from Virginia to Texas to be blockaded. He had two objects in view: First, no foreign nation could send supplies, guns or ammunition to the Confederates; second, it kept the Southern people from exporting their cotton, and of course, if they couldn't sell their cotton, their money would soon run short, and then they could not keep up the war. England wanted the cotton from the Southern States and was determined to have it. She, therefore, built vessels of such great speed that could run through the blockade. She would load her vessels in England with goods for the Confederates, and take them as far as the West Indies, where they were unloaded and put on the "blockade runners." Then during a dark night these "blockade runners" would push through the blockade, anchor at some Southern port, unload their goods, reload with cotton and during a dark night would steal out again.

The Monitor and Merrimac. Importance of It.

When the Confederates were about to get possession of the Portsmouth navy yard by the secession of Virginia, the Union forces sank or burned all of the vessels that they thought would be of any use to the Confederates. Among the vessels that had been sunk and

partly burned was the "Merrimac." The Confederates raised it, covered it with iron, and called it the "Virginia." They now sent the "Virginia" under the command of Captain Buchanan to threaten the blockade. The first attack was on the "Cumberland," which in a short time was destroyed, and one hundred and twenty-one of her crew killed. The next attack was on the "Congress," which in a short time was forced to surrender, with the loss of one hundred men. She then retired to Norfolk for the night. The next day she was ready for the "Minnesota," when suddenly behind her, appeared a curious looking craft. It was the "Monitor" also an iron clad vessel, which had come from New York. The "Monitor" opened fire on the "Merrimac," and the two vessels fought for four hours. Finally the "Merrimac" was forced to give up and steam back to the navy yard. Had it not been for the "Monitor" probably the Merrimac would have broken the blockade, sailed up the Potomac and threatened our capital. This was the first time two iron clad vessels ever met in battle. It ended the days of wooden vessels, and marked a new era in naval warfare.

Effectiveness of the Blockade as Seen by Exports of 1860, 1862, and 1863.

The increasing effectiveness of the blockade is shown by the decrease in the export of cotton, the main crop of the South, and the one England made a great effort to secure because of the enforced idleness in her factories from her inability to get enough of the staple after the blockade was established. In 1860 the value of the cotton exported was \$202,741,251; in 1861, \$42,000,000; in 1862, \$4,000,000. By the end of the year 1863 the ports were closed.

War in the West. Grant's Plans.

In the beginning of 1862 President Lincoln gave an order that the armies should make a forward movement; this order was first obeyed in the West. The Union forces knew that if they wanted to make an invasion they

must get control of the rivers, so that they could depend upon them for supplies, for the rivers would be much more reliable than the railroads, which could be torn up by the enemy.

Grant's plans were to break up the Confederate line of defense, and open the Mississippi River.

Confederate Line of Defense. (In Brief.)

The Confederate line of defense extended from Norfolk to Columbus; from Columbus to the Gulf; the coast of the Gulf and of the Atlantic to Norfolk.

Line of Advance Upon Confederate Line of Defense.

The Union army in the West began by making an advance upon the Confederate line of defense. At Mill Springs, General Thomas in January, 1862, defeated the Confederates under Zollicoffer. This battle was only a small affair, but it greatly encouraged the Union soldiers.

The next move was made upon Fort Henry and Fort Donelson. The Confederates wanted to protect Tennessee from invasion, therefore they built two forts, one at Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, and the other at Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland River. If these two places could be taken, the Union forces could gain control of the two rivers, besides break the Confederate line of defense in the center. Commodore Foote, with his fleet, made an attack upon Fort Henry. He was to have been assisted by General Grant, but Grant did not get there in time to take part in the capture of it. Foote was successful, and Fort Henry surrendered February 6, 1862. He next moved against Fort Donelson, but his ships were damaged so badly that he was compelled to withdraw. Grant surrounded the fort with 30,000 men, and compelled the Confederates under General Buckner to surrender February 16, 1862. This broke the Confederate line of defense, and opened the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers for a long distance. The Confederates abandoned Bowling Green and Columbus, and evacuated

Nashville. All of Kentucky and most of Tennessee were now held by the Union forces.

Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing and Island Number Ten.

Grant took up his position at Shiloh, near Pittsburg Landing. Here he was attacked, and the first day driven back by the Confederates. The Confederate General, Albert Sidney Johnston, tried hard to drive Grant into the Tennessee River, but the next day General Buell arrived with reinforcements for Grant, and after fighting all day, the Confederates under Beauregard were forced to retreat. This was one of the most stubbornly fought battles of the war, and both sides lost heavily. The Union loss was about 15,000; the Confederate about 10,700. After the Confederates had been defeated at Shiloh, they took up their position at Corinth. This was an important point near the Confederate railroad. Soldiers and supplies which came off the steamers could be landed there, and then could be hauled to the railroad. If the Union army could get possession of this railroad, which extended from Memphis to Chattanooga, they thought they could starve the Confederates until they would give up the war. This was Grant's object when he was attacked at Pittsburg Landing. In May, the Confederates surrendered Corinth, and it was occupied by Union troops.

Island Number Ten, on the Mississippi River, was taken by General Pope and Commodore Foote, April 8, 1862. The two armies fought for over a month. At last the Confederates surrendered. This opened the Mississippi down to Vicksburg.

Line of Advance upon Vicksburg. (In Full.) (1 and 2) Plans; Failures; Why? Daring of it and Success.

After the battles of Iuka and Corinth, Grant was put in command of the Army of the West, and allowed to work out his own plans. He decided that the capture of Vicksburg should be the next important event. General Sherman, aided by the gunboats, was to go down the Mississippi from Memphis, land on the Yazo and

attack the city from the north side. Grant was to advance from Holly Springs directly toward Vicksburg, and occupy the attention of General Pemberton, who commanded a Confederate army in northern Mississippi, and prevent him from sending aid to Vicksburg. General Rosecrans was to advance against General Bragg, who, with another Confederate force, was near Murphysboro, and keep him from sending troops into Mississippi. It was expected that Sherman would thus be able to capture Vicksburg, or that Grant's and Sherman's armies could unite and capture it.

The armies started according to the plan, but a Confederate force of cavalry raided Holly Springs and destroyed Grant's depot of supplies, so he was unable to advance. Sherman, not knowing of Grant's misfortune, went ahead with his attack, but was badly defeated. The whole plan had failed because Grant could not protect his line of supplies for such a long advance into the country as a start from the north involved. Besides, the plan was bad. It involved the co-operation of armies too distant from each other, and each liable to defeat before the other could aid it. Some plan would have to be worked out that would permit of all the forces being used in one large army.

In the Spring of 1863 Grant, after trying to cut a canal past Vicksburg, decided to march his army down the west side of the river to a point some twenty-five miles below Vicksburg, have his gunboats and transports run past the batteries, and then, with the aid of his boats, transfer his entire army to the east bank of the river, and then attack Vicksburg from the east, or rear side.

General Pemberton, with a strong army, was in Vicksburg watching Grant, and General Johnston was collecting another army near Jackson. Grant planned to get between these two armies and prevent them from uniting. So long as they were divided, his army was stronger than either, but united they were possibly more than a match for him. The success of the plans turned upon the energy and speed with which it was executed.

A delay might easily mean failure and a defensive struggle with the combined Confederate armies. If the attack was made with sufficient energy both Vicksburg and Pemberton's army would be captured. He succeeded in getting his army across the river without much opposition, captured Port Gibson, pushed on rapidly and defeated General Johnston's army at Jackson, seized the railroad over which Pemberton got his supplies, turned west, and defeated General Pemberton's army at Champion's Hill, and again at Big Black River, and so drove him back into Vicksburg. Grant intended to capture Pemberton's whole army as well as Vicksburg. Failing to capture the place by direct assault, he had to settle down and take the place by regular siege operations. In the meantime Johnston had reorganized his army, recaptured Jackson, and was trying to force Grant to give up the siege. Pemberton was inside, Grant was just outside, and Johnston was on the outside of Grant's army. As Grant's army received its provisions from the boats in the Mississippi River, it was in no danger of being cut off from its supplies, and sufficient reinforcements soon reached him to enable him to fortify the ground east of him, so as to prevent Johnston from interfering. General Pemberton and his army of 35,000 men were entirely cut off from supplies by the boats in the river, and Grant's army on the east, and as their provisions were soon exhausted, they were forced to surrender, July 4, 1863.

Farragut's Work at New Orleans.

Captain Farragut, with a large fleet, and General Butler, with a land force, undertook to capture New Orleans. The Confederates protected the city by building two forts, one on each side of the river. Below these forts two heavy iron chains were stretched from the hulks of sunken ships. Yet before they could get to New Orleans it was necessary to run through a fleet of Confederate gunboats. Several days were spent in trying to reduce the forts. Finally Commodore Farragut cut the chains and ran past the forts with his ships, but

exposed his men to a terrible cannonade from the forts. At last he reached New Orleans above the forts, and captured the city April 25, 1862. This great victory gave the Union government the control of the lower Mississippi. General Butler (Union) held the city after it had been captured.

**Confederate Attempt to Regain Kentucky and Tennessee,
Therefore Bragg's Advance and Defeat. Chattanooga and Chickamauga.**

The Confederates attempted to regain Kentucky and Tennessee. General Bragg (Confederate) made his way toward Louisville, Kentucky. General Buell (Union) found out his plans and tried to get there first. Bragg learned that Buell was being reinforced, therefore he retreated to Perryville. Here the two armies met and a desperate battle was fought. Bragg was defeated and was driven back into Tennessee and went into winter quarters at Murfreesboro. Rosecrans was now given command of Buell's army.

Rosecrans attacked Bragg at Murfreesboro, and after severe fighting, the Confederates withdrew farther south. Rosecrans waited about six months, then moved against Bragg at Chattanooga and compelled him to leave that place. Bragg took up his position at Chickamauga. Here, after receiving reinforcements, he turned to face Rosecrans, and a sharp battle was fought at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19th and 20th, 1863. Rosecrans was badly defeated, but the entire army was saved from destruction by General Thomas, who held his own so strongly that he was ever afterwards called the "Rock of Chickamauga." The Confederates' attempt to regain Kentucky and Tennessee ended in a failure.

War in the East vs. Richmond. First Advance of McClellan; Route; Objections to It. His Progress. Seven Days' Battles.

The North was growing impatient because McClellan did not make an advance upon Richmond, the Confederate capital. Finally, in March, 1862, McClellan

was ready to move. This was the first advance of McClellan. His plan was to take his troops from Washington by water to the peninsula between the James and York rivers. By choosing this route he thought he could reach Richmond without having to dispute with the enemy over any of the great rivers. Johnston would be forced to leave Bull Run and go to the defense of Richmond.

The great objections to this plan were that Johnston might not try to defend Richmond, but might march against Washington; besides, General "Stonewall" Jackson was close at hand in the Shenandoah Valley, and might march down the valley and make a dash on Washington, therefore, Stanton, Secretary of War, and Lincoln ordered McClellan to leave about 75,000 men under McDowell, Banks, and Fremont to protect Washington and keep the Confederates from coming down the Shenandoah. McClellan took the remainder of his army from Washington to Fortress Monroe, and after he had drilled his army for about a month in order to attack Yorktown, the Confederates quietly moved away to Richmond. McClellan started after them, intending to have a battle with them at Williamsburg, but they got away again. McClellan followed them until within seven miles of Richmond. In following the enemy, the Union army got into a dangerous position. Heavy rains had caused the Chickahominy River to rise, and this cut the army in two. Johnston knew this was his opportunity, and struck the southern half of the Union army at Fair Oaks. On the first day of the battle the Confederates were successful, but were defeated the second day. The Confederate commander, Joseph E. Johnston, was wounded and the command was given to Robert E. Lee. Lee summoned Johnston from the Shenandoah Valley, and attacked McClellan from the 26th of June to the 2d of July, 1862. This is known as the Seven Days' Battles. McClellan was forced to leave on account of provisions, and took up his position at the east of the James River, but later moved back to the neighborhood of Washington.

The Confederates had boldly defended their capital, and McClellan's advance on Richmond had ended in a failure.

Second Advance of Confederates. (Review First Advance, i. e., Bull Run.) Route of Lee, Therefore, Second Battle of Bull Run.

When Joseph E. Johnston was wounded at Fair Oaks, the command of the Confederate army was given to Robert E. Lee. The Confederates had already made one advance against Washington in the first battle of Bull Run. Lee's route was north from Fair Oaks toward Washington, where he was determined to attack Pope, who held command of the Union forces near Washington.

Pope met the armies of Lee and Jackson on the old Bull Run battlefield. They fought for two days, August 29th and 30th. Pope's army was defeated, and he was forced to fall back to Washington. He then resigned his command, and his army was united with that of McClellan.

Advance in Maryland, Therefore, ("Barbara Frietchie") Battle of Antietam.

Lee made an advance into Maryland, and was determined to win that State for the Confederacy. But when he arrived there he was treated so coldly that he soon knew that Maryland had no desire to become a part of the "Confederate States of America." Shortly after entering the State, Lee and Jackson took Frederick, and then intended to move on Baltimore or Philadelphia.

The poem, "Barbara Frietchie," written by John G. Whittier, tells the story of how Barbara Frietchie, of Frederick, a woman ninety years of age, raised the flag from her attic window, and how Jackson ordered his men to shoot it down. Scarcely had it been shot down and the staff broken, when she waved it again, saying:

"Shoot, if you must, this old gray head,
But spare your country's flag."

When Jackson, who had once fought under the American flag in the Revolutionary War, saw how loyal Barbara Frietchie was to her country, he gave the command to his soldiers:

“Who touches a hair of yon gray head,
Dies like a dog! March on! he said.”

General McClellan followed the Confederates after they left Frederick, and forced Lee to turn westward. The two armies met at Antietam, and here one of the bloodiest battles of the war was fought, September 17, 1862. Lee was forced to retreat after a heavy loss. The Confederates lost eleven thousand men, and the Union army lost twelve thousand. Lee recrossed the Potomac into Virginia. Lincoln ordered McClellan to follow him, but because he moved so slowly, he was removed from command, and Burnside became his successor.

Contest for “Right of Way,” Therefore Fredericksburg; Chancellorsville.

General Burnside began a third advance on Richmond. He crossed the Rappahannock, and met the Confederates under Lee, who were protected by the fortified heights around Fredericksburg. The Union army made the attack, December 13, 1862, and was defeated with a loss of 13,000 men. The Confederates lost 4,000. Burnside was dismissed from command, and Hooker took his place.

Hooker now thought he would reach Richmond from the Rappahannock River. The two armies met at a small place called Chancellorsville. The battle was fought May 1 to 4, 1863. The Confederates were under Lee and Jackson. Hooker was defeated and lost 17,000 men. Even though victorious, it was a sad battle for the Confederates, for in this battle “Stonewall” Jackson, through a mistake, was shot by one of his own men, and died a few days later. It is probable that the Union army would not have been defeated had it not been that

General Hooker was stunned by a cannon ball, and was not able to give commands for several hours.

This was the fifth campaign against Richmond, and it ended in another failure.

Third Advance of Confederates, (in Full) Lee's Plans for Moving Northward. Comparative Strength of Armies. Hooker's Wishes, (Refusal) Resignation.

General Lee felt greatly encouraged by his great victory at Chancellorsville, and resolved to move northward, through Maryland into Pennsylvania, where he intended to capture Philadelphia and New York, and then move on Washington. He thought if he was successful, England and France would then help the Confederacy. This was the third time the Confederates advanced into the Northern States. Lee had a fine army of 70,000 men. Hooker, who had 100,000, started after him as fast as he could, to prevent him from making an attack on Philadelphia.

Just in the midst of the campaign, Hooker wanted to withdraw the Union force which was at Harper's Ferry. This the War Department would not permit, whereupon Hooker asked to be removed from command, and, being refused, he resigned and was succeeded by General George G. Meade. The new Union commander pushed on to Gettysburg, where he met the Confederates under Lee.

Battle of Gettysburg. Position of Armies; Results of First and Second Days' Battle and Position for Third Day. Longstreet's Advice and Lee's Objections. Picket's Charge. Outcome. Importance.

Gettysburg was one of the most important and decisive battles of the war. Both sides fought with the most desperate courage. The Confederates held Seminary Ridge; the Union men, Cemetery Ridge, nearly opposite. The battle lasted three days, July 1 to 4, 1863. On the first day the Confederates having far greater

numbers, gained the advantage. On the second day Lee's men made a rush to get Little Round Top, but were beaten back with heavy loss. Later they got a foothold on Culp's Hill, but were soon driven out.

Longstreet advised Lee not to make a final attack, but Lee was determined to risk it, and the third day Lee sent Pickett with a force of 15,000 Confederates to attack General Hancock on Cemetery Ridge. To reach the ridge they had to cross a mile of open ground. They came forward steadily, silently, under a terrible fire from the Union guns. Their ranks were ploughed through and through with shot and shell, but the men did not falter. They charged up the slight rise of ground and broke a part of the Union line: but they could go no further, and Pickett, with the fragments of his division—for only fragments were left—fell back defeated. It was the end of the most stubbornly fought battle of the war; nearly fifty thousand brave men had fallen in the contest. Lee had failed; he retreated across the Potomac, and never made another attempt to invade the North.—*From "Montgomery's Leading Facts of American History. Ginn & Company, Publishers, pp. 316, 317.*

Situation on July 4, 1863, in East and West.

In the East the Confederates surrendered Vicksburg July 4, 1863, and in the West Gettysburg was held by the Union army July 4, 1863. This was indeed a memorable Fourth of July.

Sixth Month.

THE WORK OF 1864 AND 1865.

The Lieutenant General. His Plans for Himself and Sherman, Therefore Sherman's Advance Upon Atlanta and His March to the Sea and Northward.

Grant had been so successful in the Vicksburg and Chattanooga campaigns that the people had great confidence in him, and in March, 1864, President Lincoln appointed him Lieutenant General. He was to command all the armies of the United States.

General Grant's plans were for Sherman and others to make an attack on Johnston, enter Georgia, and then push on to the sea, while he (Grant) would take charge of the forces in the East, drive Lee back, and make an advance on Richmond, the Confederate capital.

Sherman started on the work assigned to him, and left Chattanooga to take Atlanta, which was an important railway center for the Confederates. They had only two places of power left, one was at Richmond, Virginia, under Lee, the other at Dalton, Georgia, under Johnston.

Sherman on May 4, 1864, marched direct from Chattanooga against Johnston at Dalton, Georgia. Johnston was defeated and retreated step by step toward Atlanta. Shortly before reaching Atlanta, the Confederate government removed Johnston, and put Hood in command. Hood made several attacks on Sherman's army, but was repulsed every time with great loss. At last Hood could hold Atlanta no longer, and Sherman took the place September 2, 1864, and Hood started northward. Sherman fired Atlanta; spared nothing but the dwellings and churches. The loss of Atlanta was a great blow to the Confederates. Sherman now left Atlanta and set out for the seacoast, through the heart of the Confederacy.

He had an army of 60,000 men. The troops went in four columns, covering a belt sixty miles wide. The soldiers lived on the country through which they traveled, and so strong was the army that the Confederates could not check it. He marched directly through the granary of the South, burnt bridges, tore up railroads and destroyed everything that came in his way. Fort McAllister defended Savannah, but it was soon taken and Sherman entered Savannah December 21, 1864.

Sherman and his troops stayed a few days over a month in Savannah. On February 1, 1865, he turned northward from Savannah, and set out for Goldsboro, North Carolina. On the 16th of February he received the surrender of Columbia, the capital of South Carolina. Two days later, February 18th, Charleston surrendered. January 13-15, 1865, a second assault was made on Wilmington, and after a great deal of fighting, the Confederates were defeated. They now had lost their last seaports. After several sharp battles, Sherman was able to enter Goldsboro, in March, 1865.

Grant's Hammering Campaign. Route, Advance; Attention to Efforts to Divert Him, (e. g., Sherman vs. Early.)

While Sherman was going through Georgia and the Carolinas, hammering on Johnston and later Hood, Grant was in Virginia hammering on Lee. Grant had 130,000 men, and intended to push steadily forward to Richmond.

Crossing the Rapidan River, the army entered the Wilderness, which was a stretch of country covered with a low growth of oak, pine and other brush. Here Lee attacked Grant, but was unable to check him, and he moved on to Spottsylvania, where the two armies fought for several days, and Grant lost thousands of his men, but could not defeat the enemy. He moved on to Cold Harbor, where a terrible battle was fought, and Grant was beaten back. Lee took up his position in Richmond, which was strongly fortified, and Grant moved on and took up his position opposite Petersburg, which formed

part of the defense of Richmond on the south. Grant made a dash on Petersburg, but was repulsed. A few days later he tried it again, and was repulsed a second time. He now knew that if he ever hoped to take the place, he would have to lay siege to it as he had done at Vicksburg. General Lee sent General Early to threaten Washington, and if possible to take it. He did this in order to draw Grant from the siege of Richmond. When Early reached Washington, he found the fortifications stronger than he had expected. He then had to retreat up the Shenandoah Valley. The Confederates seized all the horses and cattle they could find, robbed banks and secured a great deal of booty. This of course would be of great value to the Confederates, for they were running short of all sorts of supplies. Early felt perfectly safe, for no troops had been sent against him. He then ordered a body of troops to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. When the troops arrived, they demanded that the citizens of Chambersburg should give them \$100,000 in gold. They refused, and the troops burned Chambersburg. General Grant now sent General Sheridan to deal with Early. The two generals met at Winchester, September 19th. A sharp battle was fought, in which Early was defeated. Three days later they met again, and a battle was fought at Fisher's Hill, and Early was defeated a second time. Early received reinforcements, and while Sheridan was away, he made an attack on Sheridan's army at Cedar Creek, and was driving it in confusion, when Sheridan unexpectedly arrived, gathered his men together, turned on the Confederates and routed them with great slaughter. In fact, he completely destroyed Early's army. This was the last time the Confederates made an attempt to threaten Washington.

Siege of Petersburg.

Grant laid siege to Petersburg. It lasted for ten months. The Union army thought they could gain entrance into Petersburg if they could blow up one of the forts in front of the place. They, therefore, dug a mine, and placed eight thousand pounds of powder in it, and

July 30, 1864, just at dawn, the powder was fired. Three hundred men, several cannons and great masses of earth were thrown high into the air. The Union soldiers thought they could rush through this gap and enter Petersburg, but they were repulsed with terrible slaughter. The Petersburg mine was a failure. When the year 1864 closed, the siege of Petersburg was still in progress, but Grant finally took it April 2, 1865, after a great many battles had been fought, and on the 3d of April, 1865, the Union soldiers entered Richmond.

Lee's Evacuation of Richmond. Pursuit. Surrender. Terms.

On April 2d, Lee evacuated Richmond, and Grant entered the place and hoisted the old flag over the city. Lee and his army tried to escape to the mountains, but the Union cavalry hotly pursued them, and Sheridan placed his army across their path at Appomattox Court House. Lee knew he was surrounded and surrendered to Grant, April 9, 1865, at Appomattox Court House.

Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederacy, was captured and put in prison at Fort Monroe, but was released in 1867.

After Lee had surrendered, the remainder of the Confederacy rapidly went to pieces. As soon as Johnston heard of Lee's surrender, he knew it was useless for him to try to hold out any longer, therefore he surrendered to Sherman near Raleigh, North Carolina, April 26, 1865. Grant treated the Confederate soldiers very generously. He ordered twenty-five thousand rations of food to be given to Lee's men, who were almost starved. He allowed each soldier to keep his horse. All he asked of the Confederate was to obey the Federal laws, to lay down their arms, and return to their homes. Grant undoubtedly showed great nobleness of soul.

Outlook

The South was in a sad condition after the war. A great amount of property had been destroyed by the many armies that had marched through the South. The

Southern ports had been blockaded. The people had no money, hardly any clothing, and scarcely enough to eat. Their slaves had been set free, and it seemed as though poverty was on every hand. In the North the people came out of the struggle more prosperous than when they began, for all business had gone on with increased activity, and thousands prospered and grew rich; but in the South it appeared as if the people would have many years of poverty and hardship.

Assassination of Lincoln.

President Lincoln was sitting in a box at Ford's Theatre, in Washington, when he was shot, on the night of April 14, 1865, by John Wilkes Booth.

Booth quickly mounted a horse and rode away, but was hunted by soldiers, and at last found in a barn in Virginia. He was shot in his hiding place, April 26, while resisting arrest.

Booth, with a number of conspirators, intended to murder Lincoln, Grant and the members of the Cabinet. The conspirators were soon discovered and either hanged or shot.

Lincoln lived until the next morning, April 15, 1865. Andrew Johnson acted as President during the remainder of the term.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS DURING THE WAR.

The Attitude of the Administration in 1861 Toward Slavery. As Seen in the Republican Party Platform.

The platform of the Republican Party in 1861 declared slavery was wrong, and that its further extension should be prohibited by Congress.

As Seen in the President's Inaugural.

President Lincoln, in his inaugural address, said: "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so." He also made it perfectly

clear that no State had a right to leave the Union, and that he would use his utmost power to protect and defend the laws of the Union.

As Seen in Crittenden's Resolutions.

A number of plans were proposed in Congress for compromising the trouble between the North and South over slavery. The most notable was that of Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky. He proposed that the Constitution should be so amended as to provide:

1. That all territory of the United States north of $36^{\circ} 30'$ should be free, and all south of it slave soil.
2. That slaves should be protected as property by all of the departments of the territorial government.
3. That States should be admitted with or without slavery as their Constitutions provided, whether the States were north or south of $36^{\circ} 30'$.
4. That Congress should have no power to shut slavery out of the Territories.
5. That the United States should pay owners for rescued fugitive slaves.

All of these propositions put the black man on the level with horses and cattle. The Republicans rejected them, and the attempt to compromise ended in a failure.
—*McMaster*, pp. 380, 381.

Conditions Leading to the Call for Troops. Story of Fort Sumter. Object; Number. Response.

"See Fourth Month's Work, pp. 85 and 86."

Attitude of Northern Democrats. Influence of Douglas.

The Northern Democrats, including Douglas, who had always been an antagonist of Lincoln, promised the President their heartiest aid in preserving the Union.

Douglas died in June, 1861, a short time after the war began, but he did all in his power for the Union up to the very last.

Importance of the Fact That the South Was the Aggressor.

It was a matter of great importance that the Southerners had begun the war. It at once put them in the po-

sition of attempting to destroy the Union by armed force. Probably a majority of the people at the North were opposed to attacking a State to force it to stay in the Union, but they were even more opposed to a State using force to break up the government. Thousands of people would resist an aggressive war against the South, and especially were they opposed to a war to destroy slavery. They were, however, heartily in favor of fighting to save the Union against the attacks of rebels. The attack on Fort Sumter made the war from the start a war to save the Union. That was just what Lincoln intended it should be.

Secession of More States; Why Not All Slave States?

As soon as President Lincoln called for troops, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Virginia joined the Confederacy. When Virginia seceded, the Confederate capital was moved from Montgomery, Alabama, to Richmond, so that it would be close to Washington, around which the struggle was sure to take place.

Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri were slave-holding States, but they did not secede because the Union men outnumbered the Secessionists. The western part of Virginia did not secede because it was a mountain region and did not have many negroes. It separated from Virginia, and became known as West Virginia.

Impossibility of Evading the Slavery Question. Butler's "Contraband of War."

Many negroes ran away from their masters and joined the Union army. The Union generals did not know what to do with them until General Benjamin F. Butler solved the question when he said that the slaves were "contraband of war"; this meant that they were good for war purposes, and that in time of war articles carried by neutrals in vessels or otherwise, which are for the assistance of an enemy in carrying on war, are said to be contraband of war. Butler applied the term "contraband" to the negroes who came within the Union lines.

Butler soon put them to work on the fortifications. Lincoln liked Butler's action, and it was soon officially approved.

Action of Democratic and Abolitionist Generals.

In the absence of any positive policy toward slavery, each general had to do as he thought best when negroes entered his lines. General McClellan, on entering West Virginia in June, 1861, issued a statement assuring the people of that region that he would in no way interfere with their property rights in slaves. He had assured them that he would put down any slave insurrection.

General Butler had refused to surrender any slaves who entered his lines, and had put them to work aiding the soldiery. His action was approved by the Secretary of War. Negroes were used by the Southern troops in various ways, such as personal servants, teamsters, laborers on fortifications, and some said to fight at Bunker Hill.

Necessity for Uniformity, Therefore August 6th Law. Twofold Object in It.

The facts mentioned in the preceding topic forced Congress to adopt some definite policy, and on August 6, 1861, the first Confiscation Act was passed. This freed all slaves used in any way to aid the rebellion. The law was intended to weaken the South by depriving it of the aid of the slaves in all military services, and also to solve the problem of negroes coming within the army lines. The army had in it too many men opposed to slavery to permit it to be used to catch runaway negroes. It could be shown that most negroes who entered the lines had been used directly or indirectly in aid of rebellion; consequently, this law was the first of a long series of emancipation measures, and under it thousands of negroes became free.

Lincoln's Determination to Hold to the Law as Seen in His Treatment of Fremont.

In 1861, General Fremont issued a proclamation declaring any person who should take up arms against

United States, or even assist the enemies of the United States, should have their property confiscated. He also declared the slaves of all persons in Missouri who were at war against the Union should be forever free.

President Lincoln declared the August 6th Law did not apply to the border States, and as Missouri was a border State, he refused to ratify Fremont's action. He declared it would alarm our Southern Union friends, besides it might ruin our prospects for Kentucky. He also said it was not a case of military necessity, therefore the proclamation of Fremont was not constitutional, and that he as well as most of the people, were not ready to regard the war for the Union as a war to put down slavery. It is said that Fremont, by issuing this proclamation, hoped to reap great popularity for himself. Finally Fremont was removed from command and General David Hunter took his place.

As Seen in His Treatment of Hunter.

In May, 1861, General David Hunter, in South Carolina, issued a military order declaring the slaves of the three States—Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina—forever free. President Lincoln did not approve of this, for he knew the Union men in the border States would withdraw their support from the war if they thought it was a war for abolition. Lincoln also declared Hunter had no right to issue such a proclamation without first consulting him. He held this distinct reservation of executive power for himself, and his very first comment upon Hunter's action was positive and emphatic.

In the Spring of 1862, Lincoln, in a message to Congress, recommended a scheme of compensated emancipation, for the border States; but even after the scheme had passed both houses, the border States could not see how even for pay they could give up the African servants, and if they would give them up they did not see what they could do with such a large population of free negroes. Lincoln thought if the masters would take pay for their slaves, and in that way give up slavery, it would

shorten the war, and the expense of carrying on the war would easily pay for the slaves.

Importance of the Border States.

General Anderson telegraphed to President Lincoln immediately after General Fremont had issued his proclamation of emancipation, and said that a number of volunteers threw down their arms and disbanded as soon as they heard of the proclamation. Lincoln knew this would never do, for much depended upon the border States, for if the border States would take up arms against the Union, we might as well agree to separate at once, and have two republics within the United States.

Opposition to Lincoln Because of Fremont.

When President Lincoln denounced the proclamation of emancipation issued by Fremont, a small but very active political party opposed Lincoln. No matter what Lincoln did about slavery, the Democratic press always declared he did too much, while the Fremont press declared he did too little.

Growing Opposition to Slavery Expressed by Law for the District of Columbia.

In March, 1862, President Lincoln sent a special message to Congress, in which he stated that he was in favor of the passage of a bill for the immediate emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia. The slave owners were to be paid three hundred dollars for each slave. The bill was greatly opposed by the Democrats, but was favored by the Republicans, but finally passed both houses, was signed by the President, and became a law April 6, 1862.

Opposition to Slavery by the Law for All the Other Territories.

June 19, 1862, Congress abolished slavery in all the territories of the United States. This act of Congress killed the idea that the people of the territories could decide for themselves whether they wanted slavery or not. It also set aside the Dred Scott decision.

Why Not for Slaves? (Report of Committee of 1790.)

In abolishing slavery in the territories, Congress was only acting within its established right of legislating for the territories. The Constitution gives Congress full power over such regions, and that power had been used repeatedly to prohibit slavery, as was done by the Ordinance of 1787, the Missouri Compromise of 1820, and the Oregon Act. The Republican Party was founded on the principle that it was the duty of Congress to prohibit slavery in all the territories of the United States. Chief Justice Taney had held that Congress had no power to make any such prohibition; but many people did not agree with him, and the Republican majority in Congress had finally decided to ignore his decision. The law was not made to extend to the States because Congress had no constitutional power whatever to make laws of that kind of States. Its power was limited to territories of the United States. States are not territories. That question had been decided by Congress in the famous report of the Committee of 1790, and the Republican party had steadily held that it had no intention of interfering with slavery in the States where it existed, but was opposed to the spread of slavery into the territories of the United States. Slavery in the States could only be reached by some use of the military power of the government or by another Constitutional amendment.

Opposition to Lincoln by Abolitionists.

A dissatisfied faction of the Republican Party were known as Radical Republicans, and were opposed to Lincoln because they thought he was too slow in abolishing slavery. They formed a separate ticket and nominated Fremont for President, but he withdrew before the election.

Fall Elections of 1862. (Which Congress?) Results as per Returns for Senate, House. (Vote in Northern States and Border States.)

In the fall election of 1862, the Republicans elected thirty-six Senators and one hundred two Representa-

tives to the thirty-eighth Congress, which was to meet in December, 1863.

The Democrats elected fourteen Senators and seventy-five Representatives. The Border States elected nine Representatives.

Causes. The Feeling Over the Military Situation. The Voting Power of the Army.

In the fall election of 1862 the Republicans had lost some of their power, for many States that had voted for Lincoln in 1860 went against his administration in 1862, when new Senators and Representatives were to be elected.

Many of the Democrats who stood for the Union were offended when they found that Lincoln was soon to issue an emancipation proclamation, and that the war was to drift toward the emancipation of the slaves. Before this time the North had been fighting to compel the seceded States to come back into the Union; from now on that section will fight for Union and Freedom.

Many of the Radical Republicans were in favor of the emancipation long before it came.

By losing a number of votes of the Democrats and Radical Republicans, the election of 1862 showed Republican loss and Democratic gains.

Some ascribed the Republican defeats in the fall election to the fact that so many Republican voters had entered the army and lost their votes. This assumed that Republicans enlisted and Democrats did not. Such an assumption was very far from the facts, but it is doubtless true that the votes for candidates favorable to a vigorous prosecution of the war was reduced because the soldiers could not vote. The soldiers believed in the war, else they would not have been in the army. They were as a class also more radical than the voters at home for two reasons. In the first place, they were probably radicals to begin with. In the second place, their experience in close contact with slavery led them to favor emancipation as the only way of ending the war. Consequently, regardless of the original politics of the volun-

teers, a much greater proportion of the army stood for vigorous measures than was true of the same number of men who remained at home. There were about 800,000 men in the army at the time of the election (the total on January 1, 1863, was 918,191) and according to the way they voted in 1864, at least 500,000 of the men would have voted for the Republican candidates. That would have materially affected the result in several States.

Outlook for the President.

"See pp. 78, 79."

Emancipation, 2-2-1.

The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

Lincoln's Right; After His Inauguration.

President Lincoln, in his inaugural address, said he had no right to interfere with slavery where it already existed, and he had no intention of doing so, but he did intend to keep it from spreading into the territories. But as time and war went on all this was changed. President Lincoln knew that if the States that were engaged in war against the Union were allowed to keep their slaves, the war would be prolonged. The war was now a war for freedom as well as for Union, and Lincoln thought he might as well strike slavery a hard blow, yet he knew the Constitution nowhere gave him authority to abolish slavery. As far back as the days of John Quincy Adams, in 1836 and 1842, the idea was held that the President as commander-in-chief could order the universal emancipation of slaves. Thus we see Lincoln issued this proclamation simply as a war measure, for under the

Constitution he had no right to give the slaves their freedom. He issued it in order to save the Union.

Object in the Forewarning; Result.

It became evident that slavery was a source of military strength to the Confederate States, since they could support the Confederate forces in the field, and that it must be destroyed in order that the Union might live, therefore as soon as the Union army won the battle of Antietam Lincoln thought he would fulfill the vow he had made to God that as soon as victory came to the Union army he would free the slaves; accordingly on September 22, 1862, the President issued a preliminary proclamation which declared that if the seceded States did not lay down their arms and return to the Union before January 1, 1863, all persons held as slaves within the Confederate lines would be thenceforth and forever free.

The Confederacy paid no attention to this forewarning; they wanted to go on with the war.

Final Proclamation; Scope of It.

On January 1, 1863, the President issued the final proclamation of emancipation declaring free all persons held as slaves in the States then in rebellion.

This proclamation did not apply to the slave States of Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware for they were loyal to the Union. The western part of Virginia was also loyal to the Union. Any part of the Confederacy that was already under the control of the Union army was not affected by the proclamation.

After this proclamation the fugitive slaves were used in the union army.

Attitude Toward It by North and South. (See Vallandingham, etc.)

The Democratic Party in the North was controlled by men who thought Lincoln was taking too much power upon himself and among other things greatly condemned him for issuing the emancipation proclamation. They declared the war was being fought to restore the Union

and not to abolish slavery. This party had many supporters and gained strength in the Congressional election of 1862 but not enough to break the Republican majority in the House of Representatives. One of their leaders, Vallandingham, made a bitter speech against Lincoln, for this he was arrested and condemned to prison by court martial but Lincoln changed the punishment and sent him across the lines to the Confederates.

In Ohio and Indiana secret societies known as "The Knights of the Golden Circle" were formed. They were opposed to the war and were organized to hinder the draft of soldiers.

When Lincoln issued his last call for volunteers, he was greatly disappointed, for not nearly enough responded to meet the number of men needed, and in July, 1863, he began to draft. The draft to many, especially to the Democratic members of both Houses of Congress, seemed very unpopular; they denounced it as a violation of the Constitution, and subversive of popular liberty. The draft was especially unpopular in New York City, where mobs of rioters resisted it, but they were severely dealt with. The necessary men for the army were at length obtained. It is estimated that 100,000 persons lost their lives during this riot.

In the South the emancipation proclamation raised the people to white heat, and Jefferson Davis in his message stated that it was the most execrable measure recorded in the history of guilty man, and the Confederate Congress in a joint resolution declared that if any white officer of negro Union soldiers was captured he should be put to death.

Attitude of European Countries Toward Emancipation. (Why Not Same Attitude Before?)

The South had fought so long, and with such great bravery that the European nations began to think she might succeed, and there was danger that they might go so far as to recognize her. But after the emancipation procla-

mation was issued it practically destroyed the possibility of any nation recognizing the Confederacy.

The ruling classes in England had favored the South from the beginning, because there was much in common between the type of life led by the Southern planter and that led by the British country lord or squire. They denied that the war was a war to destroy slavery; and, so long as Lincoln and his advisers maintained the same position, it was easy for the middle and laboring classes to be deceived. The appearance of the Emancipation Proclamation compelled all to realize that the war had become one to wipe out slavery. The ruling classes still sympathized with the Southern cause, but the attitude of the middle as laboring classes was openly and demonstratively in favor of the cause of freedom. Politicians always try to court the popular favor and so now the ruling classes were forced to frown upon any open support of the South.

Probably other nations were less influenced by the Emancipation Proclamation than was England. But Russia was friendly, and France dared not act without the support of England, consequently the attitude of England was all important. From 1863 the British government began to give the United States less and less cause for complaint. This changed attitude is largely traceable to the profound anti-slavery sympathy of the majority of the English nation. This influence could only make itself felt after Lincoln had spoken.

Lincoln's Desire for Emancipation for the Border States With Compensation.

Lincoln was anxious for the border States to give up their slaves for he thought by doing this the South would give up the hope that they would join the Confederacy, and probably if they saw that the border States had no intention of joining the Confederacy they would give up the war. In the spring of 1862 he proposed a plan of compensated emancipation: that is, that payment should be made to the slave owners for slaves set free. They were

to be given three hundred dollars for each slave they set free.

Congressional Action.

Congress indorsed President Lincoln's plan of compensated emancipation, but the border States objected to it, and the plan came to nothing.

Missouri's Action.

In 1862, a member of the Missouri State Convention offered a bill to accept President Lincoln's compensated emancipation, and later in 1863 the House passed a bill appropriating \$10,000,000 and the Senate \$15,000,000 with which to purchase the slaves from the slave owners. This came to nothing as three stubborn pro-slavery men in the House prevented action. The question of emancipation grew among the people of Missouri, and was hotly discussed. Finally in 1863 an ordinance of gradual emancipation was adopted.

The Election of 1864. Compared With 1862 and 1864. Presidential and Congressional.

After the defeats of 1862 the Republicans were fearful of worse defeats in 1864. They decided to unite all Union men in one party, so the Republican National Committee called a convention of all Union men to meet at Baltimore where Lincoln was renominated. A little later a Democratic Convention met at Chicago and nominated McClellan on a platform that the war was a failure and should be stopped. In the meantime, a convention of Radical Republicans who thought Lincoln too slow had nominated Fremont, who finally withdrew so as not to divide the Union vote.

The canvas was short and the result never in serious doubt. The States generally had passed laws permitting the soldiers to vote and they voted overwhelmingly for Lincoln. Their vote was not needed, however, for without their vote Lincoln carried all the States but New Jersey, Delaware, and Kentucky receiving a total of 214 electoral votes, while McClellan received only 21. (Of course the seceded States took no part in the election.)

Lincoln's popular vote was much larger than it was in 1860. In that year he had received only 1,866, 452 votes out of a total of 4,682,066; while in 1864 he received 2,213,665 out of a total vote of 4,166,537. In 1860 Lincoln received only a minority of the votes, but in 1864 he had a clear majority over all. The election showed also that in spite of the heavy loss of life during four years of Civil War, the total male population of voting age had increased very noticeably. The total vote of the Northern States alone in 1864 was nearly as large as the vote of the entire United States in 1860.

The Republicans had regained the seats in Congress which they had lost in 1862 and added so many more that they commanded more than two-thirds vote in each house. With this majority they could pass the proposed amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery throughout the United States. As it turned out, they also had a majority sufficient to pass laws over a president's veto.

Military Situation.

The military situation in 1864 had contributed much to the final result. Sherman's successes in the Atlanta Campaign, Grant's grinding but persistent fighting, and Sheridan's brilliant victories in the Shenandoah convinced the people of the United States that the war was a success and not a failure. It was also evident that the end was about in sight, as the Confederacy was visibly collapsing.

Feeling Toward Lincoln.

The feeling toward Lincoln was generally most favorable. The opposition was not personal but was based upon past lack of success, the unpopular arbitrary arrests, and upon numerous cases of corruption and bad management by subordinate officers of the administration. The kindly persistent character of Lincoln had won the hearts of the people.

The Thirteenth Amendment. V. Provisions.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Con-

stitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress, provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

The provisions of the thirteenth amendment are:

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution was declared in force in December, 1865. By the Emancipation Proclamation the slaves were set free in the States that were at war against the Union, but by the 13th Amendment slavery was abolished in every State in the Union.

Action of Congress Before and After Election.

The Thirteenth Amendment had been proposed early in January, 1864, and after much careful consideration was passed by the necessary two-thirds majority in the Senate, but on June 15 it failed to pass the House—receiving only ninety-five votes with sixty-six votes against it. As this was less than two-thirds, no further action was taken until after the election. As the final ending of slavery had been made a prominent issue in the campaign that year, and as the Republicans had carried the elections so overwhelmingly, Congress soon after it convened in December, 1864, reopened the matter. This time the opposition was silenced

and on January 21, 1865, it passed the House by 121 for to 24 against.

Action of States. Feeling Throughout the Country.

The people throughout the country were ready for the complete destruction of slavery. The various State legislatures promptly ratified the proposed amendment. Before the end of the year two-thirds of all the States had ratified the amendment, and on December 18, 1865, it was proclaimed as part of the federal Constitution. It was the first amendment in more than sixty years. Several had been proposed, but all had failed. The federal Constitution is not easily amended, and the ease and rapidity with which this amendment was adopted shows how ready the nation was for the step.

The Death of Lincoln.

"This topic has been given on p. 105."

The New President, 2-1-6.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

Lincoln was shot April 14, 1865, and lived until the morning of April 15, 1865. As provided for in the Constitution under 2-1-6, Vice President, Andrew Johnson became President and served the remainder of the term.

Early Life and Education of Johnson.

Andrew Johnson was born in North Carolina, December 29, 1808. His parents were poor, and Andrew was left fatherless at the age of four. His father was drowned while trying to save the life of a friend.

Andrew had very little schooling because he had to make his own living while yet a mere child. He worked

for a tailor for seven years. A visitor to the tailor shop used to read to the boy from various authors; this gave him a desire to read for himself. In 1825 he moved to Tennessee, and in 1826 he was married, and his wife became his teacher in writing and arithmetic. He was an honest and fearless man and very firm. In many ways he was like Lincoln, but he was without tact and did not know how to lead the people, and had little influence with Congress.

Political Training.

Johnson was naturally a political leader, and it is said that in his public career he held almost every office from alderman to President of the United States. In politics he was always a Democrat.

Attitude toward War.

Although Johnson was a Southerner, he despised slavery, and in 1862 Lincoln appointed him war governor of Tennessee; he held this position with such satisfaction that the Republicans nominated him for Vice President, and he was elected with Lincoln in 1865.

Speeches Upon Lincoln's Death Upon "Traitors."

The assassination of Lincoln and the murderous and nearly successful attack upon Seward at the same time seemed to show a conspiracy against the high officials of the government. Many prominent people at the North, including Grant, believed it was a plot of Southern leaders. Johnson was very outspoken in the matter and in one speech said: "Treason is a crime and must be punished. Treason must be made infamous, and traitors impoverished." He even signed a proclamation accusing Jefferson Davis of complicity in the assassination, and continued to speak of the crime of the Southern leaders, the punishment of which was death, so persistently as to inflame the feelings of the North, which

were already bitter enough over the tragedy. His private talk was even more vindictive; even the most radical Republicans feared he would be too bloody and revengeful in his treatment of Southern leaders.

Seward's Influence.

In the quarrel that existed between President Johnson and Congress, William H. Seward, Secretary of State, stood firmly by the President but yet did much to induce Johnson to adopt a more friendly attitude toward the South.

Seventh Month.

THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD.

Lincoln's Ideas. (As Seen in His Last Public Address.)

As soon as it became evident that the North was to win in the great struggle for the Union, the great problem was how should it use its victory, how should the seceded States be restored to their proper place in the Union. Many people at the North, considering the vast expenditure of life and money, thought that hard conditions should be imposed upon the vanquished. Lincoln, however, had no vindictiveness in his disposition, and from the first favored a policy of forgiveness and magnanimity. He held that the States had never been out of the Union, but that certain groups of individuals in the several States, too powerful to be dealt with through the courts, had resisted the authority of the United States. Therefore, from the first he did all he could to encourage the loyal element in the seceded States, and favored restoring them to their proper place in the Union as soon as they would agree to abolish slavery and amend their Constitutions so as to safeguard the rights of the negro. He did not even insist on giving negroes the ballot, but said he preferred that it should be given those who were "very intelligent" and those "who had fought gallantly in our ranks."

The Louisiana Plan. How Received by Louisiana? By Congress?

In December, 1863, Lincoln issued a proclamation setting forth his plan for the reconstruction of the Southern States. His idea was to create a loyal class in each State and support it by military power until it had organized and put into operation an anti-slavery government.

The first part of the proclamation prescribed an oath which promised loyalty to the government of the

United States, and support of all the proclamations of the President and all acts of Congress with reference to slavery.

The second part provided that whenever in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and North Carolina, a number of persons not less than one-tenth in number of the votes cast in that State in the presidential election of 1860, each having taken the prescribed oath, and having been a voter in the State before secession, should re-establish a State government, republican in form, and abolishing slavery, he would recognize as the true government of the State.

In December, 1862, the military governor of Louisiana had, with permission of the President, ordered an election for members of Congress in the districts under his jurisdiction, and two old citizens of the State were chosen and admitted to the House of Representatives in 1863.

Nothing more was done until January, 1864, when soon after Lincoln's proclamation, Louisiana held a convention at New Orleans to continue the work of reconstruction. In February an election of officers was held, the next month they were installed, and Hohn was recognized as Governor of Louisiana by the President. The new governor then ordered an election of delegates to a convention to amend and revise the Constitution. The convention prepared an anti-slavery constitution for the State, which was immediately adopted by the voters. There were 8400 votes cast, sixteen per cent of the votes of 1860, five-sixths of which were in favor of adoption. This brought the number of voters well within the president's ten per cent rule.

Congress, however, was beginning to feel that reconstruction did not come within the sphere of the executive, but was a problem that should be solved by legislative acts and constitutional amendments—in other words, by Congress. It refused to recognize the government of Louisiana and would not receive her electoral

vote in the election of 1864, although the preceding Congress had received her Representative. Both Houses passed the Wade-Davis Bill which prescribed the conditions under which the seceded States might be readmitted to the Union, and made their recognition by Congress necessary.

Extent of Reconstruction at End of War.

By the close of Lincoln's administration loyal governments had been formed in Arkansas, Tennessee, and Louisiana in accordance with the plan he had prescribed. The Alexandria government of Virginia had called a convention and adopted a constitution in accordance with Lincoln's proclamation. Though the President had recognized these governments as legal, the House refused to receive the electoral votes of Louisiana and Tennessee.

Reconstruction Under Johnson. His Amnesty Proclamation.

Reconstruction was begun by President Lincoln late in 1863, and was continued by President Johnson. This means restoring the seceded States to their former places in the Union. The great problem before the government just at that time, was how to reconstruct the State governments of the seceded States, also how to re-admit them to their share in the nation's government.

The President issued a proclamation of pardon May 29, 1865, to the greater part of the people of the seceded States on condition that they would swear to "faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution and the Union." A majority of the inhabitants of those States took the oath. They furthermore bound themselves to accept the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which prohibited slavery, and they agreed never to demand payment of any part of the Southern war-debt.

Now came the question whether these States should be at once permitted to send Representatives to Congress. The President said, Yes; but a majority in Congress said No. The reason for this denial was that the greater

part of Congress believed that it would not be safe to restore the Southern States to their full political rights until more was done to protect the negroes or "freedmen," as they were now called, in the enjoyment of their new liberty.

From this time forward the President and Congress were engaged in a bitter strife with each other. Congress refused to re-admit the Southern States, and passed a number of bills in favor of the "freedmen," one of which made them citizens, another gave them military protection, while a third granted them power to vote in the District of Columbia. The President believed that the South would deal fairly by the "freedmen," and therefore vetoed these bills; Congress then passed them over the veto.—*Montgomery's Leading Facts of American History. Ginn and Company, Publishers. P. 338.*

2-2-1.

The President may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

The New State Constitutions Adopted During 1865.

As Congress did not meet during the first eight months of Johnson's administration, he went ahead with the reconstruction of the seceded States, following Lincoln's plan. By mid-summer of 1865 he had appointed provisional governors in North and South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas, and the governors of all but Texas ordered elections for choosing delegates to constitutional conventions. These conventions amended the constitution, repealed the ordinance of secession, voted amendments abolishing slavery. All but Carolina and Mississippi repudiated the State debts incurred during the war, and all but Mississippi had adopted the Thirteenth Amendment by the end of the war. Johnson also recognized the governments of

Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee, which had been reconstructed under Lincoln. When Congress met in December, 1865, Senators and Representatives from all the States excepting Texas and Florida were ready for admission to Congress. The former government was not organized until the next year, and the legislature of Florida had not met to elect Senators.

Schurz Report Writ to Congress.

While the Southern States had amended their Constitutions so as to abolish slavery and adopted the Thirteenth Amendment, they felt that the presence among them of 4,000,000 negroes, who were poor, homeless idle, and unused to liberty would be a menace to their safety. Consequently they passed very rigid laws applying to negroes, which seemed to Congress to have the purpose of keeping them "involuntary servitude," or practically in a state of slavery. For instance, all negroes who would not work at the usual wage were to be considered vagrants and subjected to severe penalties. Small offenses were punishable, if the negro could not pay it, as was usually the case, he was bound out by the court to labor for the one who would pay his fine.

Refusal to Seat Southern Congressmen.

Johnson made his own plans of reconstruction while Congress was not in session in the summer and fall of 1865. But when Congress met in December, 1865, it refused to recognize Johnson's plans. When the Southern States sent their members of Congress they were refused their seats; this greatly angered Johnson, for he declared he had the power to decide when the State should be fully reconstructed.

Johnson's Attitude Toward the South. As Seen in His First Speeches.

Johnson was elected to the Senate in 1857. When the Southern States seceded, he, of all the Southern Senators, did not go with his State, but remained loyal to the Union. From the time that the talk of secession began, he became very popular at the North because

of his bold, vigorous speeches in favor of the Union, but was detested at the South. In one of these speeches he said that if he were President he would have the Southern leaders arrested and tried for treason, and if convicted, hanged. He declared repeatedly that the "traitors" should be "impoverished," by which he meant their estates should be confiscated.

We have already seen how after the death of Lincoln, Johnson had so much to say both in public and private utterances about "traitors" and inflicting the death penalty that even the most radical of radical Republicans feared that he would be entirely too severe in his treatment of the South. His utterances had so inflamed the North as to make such a magnanimous policy as Lincoln's very difficult.

Johnson after Influenced by Seward.

Johnson retained Lincoln's cabinet, among whom was Seward, Secretary of State. Seward had been heartily in sympathy with Lincoln's policy of leniency toward the South, and in the first three months of Johnson's presidency, succeeded in winning him over to a most liberal plan of reconstruction—one essentially the same as Lincoln's.

Upon Their New Constitution.

Thus we find that when Johnson actually got to the work of reconstruction, he tried to make it as easy as possible for the seceded States to reorganize and resume constitutional relations with the Union. His amnesty proclamation was so liberal that all the seceded States were glad to avail themselves of its provisions, and reorganized themselves in accordance with his ideas, and he recognized their new governments immediately.

Growing Opposition Between Johnson and Congress. Over Freedmen Bureau Bill. Over Civil Right's Bill.

President Johnson and Congress were in continual conflict. Congress would not admit the Southern mem-

bers to Congress; this gave the Republicans a two-thirds majority in both Houses and they were able to pass any bill over the President's veto.

In March, 1865, Congress established a Freedmen's Bureau which was intended to provide for the needs of the blacks. It took care that the negro should receive just compensation for his labor, and ordered the government to sell land to the negroes on cheap terms so that they could get a start in the world. When the bill establishing the Freedmen's Bureau went to President Johnson he vetoed it, but it was passed over his veto just before Congress adjourned.

In March, 1866, a "Civil Rights" Bill was passed over the President's veto. This "Civil Rights" Bill gave the negro all the rights of citizenship, with privilege to sue in the national courts for any of these rights if they were denied to him.

Growing Opposition Between Johnson and Congress Over Fourteenth Amendment. Provisions; Action of States.

In June, 1866, Congress passed the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. A law passed by one Congress can be repealed by another and for fear a succeeding Congress might take away the rights granted to the negroes under the "Civil Rights" Bill, Congress was anxious for the Fourteenth Amendment.

This amendment guaranteed equal civil rights to all regardless of race or color. It based representation on the number of voters; if a State refused to allow its negroes to vote, its representation would be lessened.

The President disapproved these measures, but the amendment was sent to the States for ratification and it was not until 1868 that a sufficient number ratified it, and it became a part of the Constitution and a law that Congress could not repeal.

No Southern State ratified this amendment except Tennessee.

Tenure of Office Act.

There were two principal causes for the Tenure of Office Act. One cause was the conflict between Johnson and Congress over the method of reconstruction. The other cause was Johnson removing from office any officer who did not favor his plans. To prevent Johnson from removing these civil officers, Congress passed the Tenure of Office Bill. This bill stated that the President could not remove them until the Senate had given permission. It wasn't long until President Johnson denied this power of Congress, and removed Edwin Stanton, Secretary of War. Stanton had been appointed by President Lincoln. The Tenure of Office Act was repealed in 1887.

The Impeachment of the President. 1-2-5 and 1-3-6, 7.

The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of trust, honor, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

Articles of Impeachment. Trial and Outcome.

The President had refused to obey the Tenure of Office Act, and was ordered to trial. The House of Representatives had made the charge against him, and the Senators, with the Chief Justice presiding, were to try the case. If two-thirds of them would vote "guilty," he would be removed from the presidency. When the votes were counted he lacked one vote necessary for conviction; he was therefore acquitted.

Reconstruction Under Congress. The Military Reconstruction Bill.

In the spring of 1867, Congress passed another bill over the President's veto. This new law divided the South into districts, each of which was to be governed by a military governor. The "freedmen" were given the right to vote, but that right was denied to all those white inhabitants who had taken a prominent part in the war against the Union. Each State was to continue under this form of government until the people of the States—black as well as white—should form a government accepting the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.—*From Montgomery's Leading Facts of American History. Ginn and Company, Publishers. P. 339.*

Ku Klux Klan.

The Ku Klux Klan was a secret organization, which arose in Tennessee and spread over the South, to prevent the negroes from voting. The members of the Ku Klux Klan would mask themselves and dress like ghosts, ride through the night, knock at the doors of the blacks, and threaten to whip them if they did not give up voting. The whites organized this society to protect themselves against the rule of the negroes who were sitting in the legislature chairs making the laws when they couldn't read or write.

The proceedings of the Ku Klux Klan went on until President Grant introduced the Force Bill which was promptly passed. It provided for the punishment by fine or imprisonment, of any one who would attempt to interfere with any citizen to vote.

"Carpet Baggers," Negro Rule.

In some of the restored States, especially in South Carolina, there were more negroes than white men. The negroes now got control of these States. They had been slaves all their lives, and were so ignorant that they did not know the letters of the alphabet. Yet they now sat in the State legislatures, and made the laws. After the war many industrious Northern men settled in the South,

but besides these, certain greedy adventurers went there eager to get political office and political spoils. These "Carpet-Baggers" as they were called, used the ignorant "freedmen" as tools to carry out their own selfish purposes. The result was that the negro legislators, under the direction of the "Carpet-Baggers," plundered and, for the time, well nigh ruined the States, that had the misfortune to be subject to their rule.

After a time the white population throughout the South resolved that they would no longer endure this state of things. Partly by peaceable and partly by violent means, they succeeded in getting the political power in their own hands, and the reign of the "Carpet-Bagger" and the negro came to an end.—*From Montgomery's Leading Facts of American History. Ginn and Company, Publishers. PP. 339, 340.*

Fifteenth Amendment Provisions. Action of States.

The Fifteenth Amendment was declared in force, in March, 1870. It gave the negroes the right to vote.

The provisions of this amendment are: The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

It was proposed by Congress in 1869, and was passed by Congress by a vote of thirty-nine to thirteen in the Senate and by one hundred and forty-four to forty in the House. It was ratified by twenty-nine of the thirty-seven States and was declared in force March 30, 1870.

Reseating of Congressmen.

When Congress had reconstructed the Southern States according to its own ideas it proceeded to pass the laws which it deemed necessary to admit them to representation in Congress. The first was in June, 1868, in reference to Arkansas, after she had ratified the Fourteenth Amendment. The act provided that the State of Arkansas was to be re-admitted to representation on con-

dition that her constitution should never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens who were entitled to vote under the constitution she had just adopted, except as punishment for such crimes as were felonies under the law, whereof they had been duly convicted.

A similar law was passed in regard to North and South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, making provision for their representation as soon as they had ratified the Fourteenth Amendment. The President vetoed these bills because they attempted to control a matter that had always been considered to be the right of the State to prescribe the qualifications of its voters.

By the end of July the work of reconstruction was completed in all of these States but Georgia. Georgia ratified the Fourteenth Amendment in 1868, but was not fully admitted until 1870. Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia would not accede to the condition of Congress until 1870, when they were admitted.

Withdrawal of Troops by Hayes.

Soon after President Hayes took his seat as President of the United States, he stated that he believed the time had come, when the people of the reconstructed States should manage their own affairs, and that the Federal troops which had sustained the Republican State government in South Carolina and Louisiana should be withdrawn. This was done and the Southern people were now free to establish local self-government and to work out their new life as best they could.

Democratic officials soon took control of local affairs.

Problems Following the Civil War. Increased Importance of Presidency. Dominance of National Sentiment. Money in Politics. Increased Taxation Increases Opportunities for Wealth. Dominant Industrialism.

During the war Lincoln had exercised greater power than any former president. As commander-in-chief of

the army he had directed campaigns and had under his control thousands of appointments. This very greatly increased his personal influence. He also exercised a much greater power of executive discretion than any former President. Under the war power of the Constitution he had personally suspended some of the most important safe-guards of personal liberty, depending upon Congress to make his acts legal, which it did and authorized him to continue to exercise such arbitrary powers.

At his direction, or of that of officers directly responsible to him, he had seized railroads and telegraph lines, suppressed newspapers, interfered in local governments, and arrested prominent citizens without warrant of law. He had also by his own act, declared all negroes free who were owned and held in certain rebellious districts. He also undertook to determine the conditions under which the seceded States might resume their place in the Union.

His cabinet officers had borrowed large sums of money and made contracts involving the expenditure of millions of dollars, depending upon Congress to ratify their actions. In addition they supervised the raising of funds and troops for the war and had supervised the details of the vast expenditures required by the war. The mere details connected with the transportation, clothing, and food for a million soldiers brought intimately in contact with the chief business men and organizations of the country.

For four years Congress had looked to the executive branch of the government to suggest legislation and to go ahead with necessary measures required by the war when Congress was not in session. Constitutional limitations were largely forgotten, and the executive was left free to exercise practically royal powers over a very large part of the nation.

The war was a war to save the Union, consequently the interests of the national government were of the first

importance. All able bodied citizens were called upon to serve that government. The army was a federal army. The soldiers were sworn to support the federal constitution, they fought for the national government, they were paid, clothed, and fed by that government. They obeyed the orders of that government alone. They were fighting against an extreme exercise of sovereign state rights. And above all the nation received such an object lesson as to the power of the national government that it could never be forgotten. Especially did this impress itself upon the minds of the youth of the period, so that the generation after the war was almost extravagantly national in its point of view.

The war itself had tended to lower moral standards in politics. War supplies of all kinds had involved contracts upon which great profits were made. That led to collusion between the officers who made the contracts and the parties with whom they were made. The reconstruction and "carpet-bag" period in the South had given the unscrupulous element in politics an opportunity to run riot for a time. As the expenditures for the war decreased there was a strong tendency to find new fields for expenditures as to keep up appropriations.

These new fields of activity opened fresh opportunities for fat contracts. Even Congressman and cabinet officers became involved. Railroads had important favors to ask in the shape of land grants, and became a corrupting influence. The condition reached its worst in Grant's administration when numerous frauds were exposed.

As it was financially worth while to central governments, because of what governments could do, men were ready to go to any length to carry elections. Money was used more and more freely. Those who hoped to profit from the action of the government were induced to advance money to carry the elections. The very growth of national feeling had withdrawn attention from local government and soon all varieties of political gangs were getting control of cities for the purpose of profiting from

the large amount of public funds being raised by taxation.

The increased taxes made necessary by the war had opened great possibilities for wealth. Millions were made out of the loans the government had to place. Other millions were made out of the things purchased with the borrowed money and that raised by taxation. As soon as the war was over, the internal taxes were slowly withdrawn, but the tariff duties remained about where they had been. This made the tariff much more protective than it had been. The high tax on foreign goods made it highly profitable to produce goods in this country to supply the home markets. The nation had to continue to levy high taxes for many years to pay interest and principal on the war debt and the pensions to the soldiers. Taxation must go on, and as it fell very largely on imports, it furnished an unusual opportunity for American manufacturers to make high profits for a long term of years.

The development of railroads, the opening and settling of the West, and the rapid multiplication of commercial enterprises of one kind and another soon gave the decades following the war a dominant tone of industrialism. Business offered attractive careers and possibilities of profit almost unknown before. This industrialism was of the manufacturing rather than of the agricultural character. Consequently it was a period of city building, and led to fundamental changes in the character of our population and the conditions under which people lived.

Republican Control.

For twenty years after the close of the Civil War the Republican party managed to elect its candidate for the presidency. With the exception of two years (1879-1881) it had a majority in the Senate, and during the first decade and two years of the second decade a majority in the House.

Radicalism, 1865-1876.

The grand old party of Lincoln, which had been formed of the progressive leaders of all the older parties in opposition to the extension of slavery and had fought nobly for the preservation of the Union; soon began to undergo a great change. This was first seen in the opposition of the Radical Republicans to the lenient policy of Lincoln in the reconstruction of the Southern States.

This element dominated Congress during Johnson's administration and opposed his liberal plan of reconstruction and favored harsh measures in treating with the fallen foe. The Radicals developed such power that they passed all their extreme measures over the President's veto, and lacked but one vote of impeaching him. It was through them the negro at the South was given the ballot, prominent Southern men disqualified for office, and the carpet-bag governments maintained. They held that the worst Republican was better than the best Democrat. It was their policy to continue military rule at the South—and all this in order to preserve a Republican majority in Congress. This continuation in power led to great corruption in the party.

Land Grants to Railroads.

Congress was anxious to build up the country and in 1862 charters were granted to several companies to build railroads and immense tracts of land lying along the railroads were given to these companies. Fifty millions of dollars was granted by Congress to the Union Pacific Railway Company who were to build west from Omaha, and to the Central Pacific who were to build east from Sacramento. At last in 1869 the two lines came together at Ogden, Utah. The entire distance from the East to the West was over three thousand miles. A traveller can leave the Atlantic coast and reach the Pacific in about six days. Before the railroad was completed teas, spices, and silks from Asia had to reach us by sailing around

Cape Horn, and would be received by us almost six months after they had been loaded, but now they can leave China, be landed in San Francisco, sent over the railroad to New York, all in about a month's time. The Pacific Railroad led to the settlement of the country west of the Mississippi; it also developed fresh sources of industry.

Money Question. Greenbackism.

Congress passed a bill early in 1862, authorizing the issue of bills and because they had green tinted backs they were called "green backs." To make them a success they were made a legal tender for all debts except duties on imports, and interest on the public debt. Whenever the Union army was successful these greenbacks rose in value; when the Union army met defeats they depreciated in value. This was because the people had more faith in the government at certain times than others. At one time in 1864, it took almost three dollars in green backs to purchase what one dollar in gold would buy. But after the war in 1879 the government resumed specie payment, and offered to give gold to any one in exchange for "greenbacks."

Bland-Allison Act.

Congress in 1873, had dropped the silver dollar from the list of coins to be made at the mint. Soon afterward the silver mines of Nevada began to yield astonishingly, and the price of silver fell. This led to a demand (by inflationists and silver producers) that the silver dollar should again be coined, and in 1878, Congress passed (over Hayes' veto) the Bland-Allison Act, which required the Secretary of the Treasury to buy not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver.

Brief History, pp. 408, 409.

Resumption of Specie Payments.

After the Civil War was over the government began to pay off its debt, and the people began to have more confidence in the power of the government to do as it

agreed. In 1864, gold was worth three times as much as silver, but in 1879, when the financial condition of the government improved, gold reached par, and specie payments were resumed, and it has been the policy of our government to continue the same ever since, so that the gold, silver, and paper money are "on a parity."

Hayes' Administration.

The Democrats nominated Samuel J. Tilden of New York, for President. The Republicans nominated Rutherford B. Hayes of Ohio, for President. This was a disputed election; both the Democrats and Republicans claimed to have elected their candidates and each party charged the other with fraud. The dispute grew so hot that it was left for Congress to settle. Congress, therefore, appointed an Electoral Commission which was composed of five United States Senators, five Representatives, and five were Judges of the Supreme Court. They decided Hayes received one hundred eighty-five electoral votes, and Tilden received one hundred eighty-four. Hayes was declared elected, and served from 1877-1881.

Spoils System.

From the time that Jackson had been President it had been the custom of the Presidents to put men into office who were of the same political party as the Presidents were, or simply as a reward to them for working for them or spending money to get them elected.

Later the Presidents were tormented with office-seekers, and sometimes more demanded offices than there were places to be filled. This was indeed a great burden to the Presidents.

Grant, knowing how Lincoln was besieged with office seekers, made an unsuccessful effort to break up this "spoils system." President Hayes also tried it but nothing practical was done, for many men in and out of Congress naturally fought against it with all their might.

Death of Garfield.

The Democrats nominated General Winfield Hancock of Pennsylvania, for President, and William English of Indiana, for Vice President. The Republicans nominated James A. Garfield of Ohio, for President, and Chester A. Arthur of New York, for Vice President. The Republicans won at the election, and Garfield and Arthur were inaugurated March 4, 1881. Garfield had been President but four months when he was shot in a railroad depot in Washington, D. C., by a disappointed office seeker, named Guiteau (Ge toe'). After suffering eighty days from the wound, he died September 19, 1881. He is buried in Cleveland, Ohio. Chester A. Arthur, the Vice President, became President and served the remainder of the term.

Guiteau was convicted of the murder and hanged.

Civil Service Reform.

The Civil Service Law was passed in 1883. It will be remembered that Garfield was shot by a disappointed office-seeker, and for many years before Garfield had been shot, the Presidents had always appointed men to minor offices. Thousands of these applicants would have to be refused by every President, this of course would leave the office-seeker with an ill-feeling toward the President, therefore, Congress passed the Civil Service Bill, which regulated the appointment of most of the government officers by means of competitive examinations. The workings of this act have proved successful.

Election of Cleveland.

Grover Cleveland was the first President to be elected by the Democrats since the beginning of the Civil War. The Vice President was Thomas Hendricks of Indiana. They were elected in the fall of 1884. The Republicans had nominated James G. Blaine of Maine, and John A. Logan of Illinois, for President and Vice President, but in the election they were defeated.

Cleveland and Hendricks served from 1885-1889.

Eighth Month.

Grant as President. Low State of Political Morality of the Time.

In the presidential campaign of 1868, General Grant was nominated President by the Republicans over Horatio Seymour of New York, the Democratic nominee. Grant was elected and served from 1869-1877.

1. A "ring" of politicians, under the leadership of "Boss Tweed," managed to get possession of the government of New York City and, 1865-1871 robbed the tax-payers of many millions. Tweed and his gang were finally overthrown in 1871, through the efforts of Samuel J. Tilden and other prominent citizens.

2. The Erie Ring got possession of the Erie Railroad, and the Whisky Ring defrauded the government of an immense amount of revenue. Many government officials were indicted in 1875, for their connection with this gigantic liquor swindle.

3. Serious frauds were unearthed in the Custom House departments and in the Indian Bureau. The Secretary of War was charged in 1876, with selling sutterships in the army; he escaped impeachment by resigning his office.—*From Montgomery's Students' American History. Ginn and Company, Publishers. P. 50.*

Liberal Reform Movement.

On account of this political corruption there was much opposition to Grant's administration toward the close of his first term. Many of the more liberal Republicans were disgusted with his treatment of the South, and regarded the carpet-bag governments with their shameless misrule and plunder of the Southern States a national disgrace. Many of the more progressive Republican leaders, such as, Charles Sumner, Horace Greeley, Charles Francis Adams,

William Lloyd Garrison, and John G. Whittier supported by the ablest newspapers, broke away from their party.

The movement had its beginning in Missouri, where Carl Schurz and the Liberal Republicans joined with the Democrats and carried the State on a platform favoring the removal of the disabilities of the ex-Confederates.

A national convention of Liberal Republicans was called in Cincinnati in May. The new party was composed of men of widely differing principles, but all united in their opposition to "Grantism." The platform which was adopted declared that the President had disregarded the laws, had kept "notoriously corrupt and unworthy" men in office, and was careless of the welfare of the nation and utterly unequal to the task imposed upon him by the necessities of the country. It demanded reform of the civil service, tariff reform, the immediate removal of the political disabilities of the ex-Confederates, and the withdrawal of military rule from the South. Horace Greely was nominated for the presidency.

Hayes' Disputed Election of 1876.

(This topic has been given on p. 139).

Foreign Affairs.

In 1882, a law was passed which forbade Chinese immigration for ten years. The Chinese had been coming to America for many years, and would work for much less pay than the American laborers, and could live so much cheaper, that they put a great many number of Americans out of employment. Congress, in order to remedy this, passed the Chinese Exclusion Law. Similar acts have been passed from time to time since then. Chinese officers, on diplomatic business are excepted from the provisions of this law, as are Chinese teachers, students, travellers, merchants, etc.

Maximilian in Mexico.

Napoleon III of France, and the Emperor of Austria took advantage of our Civil War, and tried to establish an empire in Mexico, in place of the republic. Maxi-

milian, a brother of the ruler of Austria, was made emperor. This was in violation of the Monroe Doctrine. The President sent troops to the Rio Grande, and ordered France to take her troops from Mexico. France obeyed, and the Mexicans captured Maximilian, shot him, and restored the Mexican republic.

Alabama Claims.

It will be remembered that England built several ships for the Confederates. The "Alabama" was among the number built. These ships would prey upon the American commerce. The United States demanded that England should pay for the damage done by these ships during the Civil War. The dispute was referred to a Board of Arbitration, composed of five members appointed one each by the United States, Great Britain, Italy, and Switzerland, and in 1872 awarded the United States \$15,000,000 in gold for damages done by ships, which were built in England for the Confederates. Great Britain paid the reward within a year, and the money was given to the ship owners who had had loss.

Purchase of Alaska.

In 1867, the United States purchased Alaska from Russia for \$7,200,000 in gold. It is valued for its seals, fish, forests, and gold which was discovered there in 1897.

Cleveland Epoch. Clashes with Congress.

President Cleveland had many clashes with Congress, and it is said during his first term, he vetoed more than double the number of bills that had been vetoed by all preceding presidents. He vetoed the Dependent Pension Bill and several hundred private pension bills. The Dependent Pension Bill was a bill granting a pension to all soldiers who had served ninety days in the Civil War, and were unable to do manual labor. It also granted a pension to the widows and children of such dependent persons.

Cleveland's idea was that the soldiers who served in the Civil War were already better provided for by pay

and bounties than any other soldiers had ever been. He opposed these pension bills for he thought it would add an additional expense to the tax payers. When these bills were vetoed Congress did not pass them over his veto, but they were passed under the next administration in 1890.

Presidential Succession Act.

From 1792, until 1886, a Presidential Succession Law had been in force, which provided that in case the President and Vice President should die or be removed, the succession should devolve on the President pro tempore of the Senate, then on the Speaker of the House. It might happen that the President pro tempore, and the Speaker of the House might not be of the same political party as the President and Vice President who had preceded them. A new Succession Law was passed in 1886. It provides for succession as follows: Secretaries of State, Treasury, and War, the Attorney General, Post Master General, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Interior. These are all members of the President's cabinet, and the cabinet members are appointed by the President, who would be likely to choose men of his own political party.

The Presidential Succession Law of 1886, puts more lives between the executive office and anarchy. It forms new safe guards around the President's life.

The Surplus and Its Problems.

Although the tariff had been lowered in 1883, yet, more money was coming to the Treasury than was paid out, and a large surplus was on hands. President Cleveland recommended the adoption of a tariff, which should be lower than that of 1883. The House of Representatives passed such a bill in 1888, but the Senate rejected it. The Democrats favored a low tariff, and the Republicans favored a high tariff.

Labor Troubles.

A great number of labor troubles took place during Cleveland's administration. These troubles greatly in-

jured business prosperity. In Chicago, while the police were dispersing a crowd of anarchists, one of them threw a dynamite bomb, which exploded and killed several officers and wounded several people. The most guilty of the anarchists were tried and hanged. The main cause of the labor troubles was that the laboring men thought that they should receive more pay, and when the mine owners, factory owners, etc., refused to grant it, they quit work. Some of the leaders of the strikers were not good American citizens, but proved to be anarchists.

In the fall of 1885, some of the white laborers attacked some of the Chinese laborers in Wyoming, Washington, and Oregon, and killed several before the troops were able to put down the trouble.

Interstate Commerce Act.

The Interstate Commerce Act is a law and was passed by Congress in 1887. The objects of this act are to make all charges on all railroads and steamship lines passing from one State to another just and equal; and to give no special rates, or rebates to any shipper over another; also charges for a shorter distance shall not exceed those for a longer distance on the same line in the same direction, when the circumstances and conditions are similar. Of course there are some exceptions to some provisions of this act. Reduced rates are given to ministers of religion (except where the two-cent rate is used), and free transportation is allowed to the officers and employees of the railroad or steamship which they own, or are hired to work upon, and a great many times to the officers and employees of other railroads and steamships.

An Interstate Commerce Commission consisting of five persons is appointed by the President to see that this law is carried out. The members of this commission receive \$7,500 each.

The Harrison Interregnum.

The Republicans nominated Benjamin Harrison for President, and Levi Morton for Vice President.

The Democrats nominated Grover Cleveland for President and Allen Thurman for Vice President.

The Republican candidates were elected and served from 1889-1893.

Excessive Appropriations.

The appropriations of the first Congress of the Harrison administration totaled over \$900,000,000, and were far in excess of those of any preceding Congress. A large part of the surplus that had been accumulating in the treasury was used up. Part of it went to raise the number of steel vessels in the navy, from three in 1889 to twenty-two in 1893, placing us among the six greatest naval powers of the world. Some went for the improvement of coast defenses and harbors. About \$15,000,000 went to reimburse the States for direct taxes that had been levied at the beginning of the war. But the largest item was the increase in the pension appropriation, which was from \$88,000,000 to \$159,000,000 annually.

This extravagance caused the Fifty-first Congress to be known as the "billion dollar" Congress, and the Democratic landslide in the elections of 1890 was a protest against this reckless expenditure.

Oklahoma and New Northwestern States.

At noon on the 22d of April, 1889, President Harrison opened Oklahoma to settlement. The land had been bought of the Indians of Indian Territory. As soon as Harrison opened this strip of about 40,000 square miles of land to settlement, any person could choose one hundred and sixty acres free of charge. It was only a few months until several towns had sprung up. Oklahoma ever since has had a very rapid growth.

North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington were admitted in 1889. Idaho and Wyoming were admitted in 1890.

McKinley Bill.

The McKinley Tariff Bill was passed in 1890. This law raised the protective duties. Its object was to protect

American products and American manufactures against competition. It allowed the President to establish with other nations "reciprocity agreements," i. e. articles to be admitted free from countries admitting United States goods free, and if other countries put duties on our products we were to charge duties on their products. The McKinley Tariff was repealed in 1894, but later the "reciprocity agreements" were re-enacted.

Sherman Silver Act.

Our silver mines were producing so much silver that the price was growing lower and lower, until at last the silver dollar was worth about fifty cents. Many persons thought if the government would coin more of it into money the price would raise. Senator John Sherman offered a bill in Congress, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to buy 4,500,000 ounces of silver each month at full value, if that amount were offered for sale. The bill became a law in 1890. After the people had tried this "Silver Purchase" they came to the conclusion that it was doing harm to the country and in 1893, it was repealed. Senator Sherman himself wanted the law repealed.

Gold Famine and Repeal of Sherman Act.

During the year 1893 the country was in the midst of a great panic. Banks failed, factories were closed, a great many people were thrown out of work, and prices of all products were very low. Many people blamed the government and severely criticised Cleveland's administration.

The causes of the panic were poor crops, too much speculation, and extravagance. It will be remembered that the Sherman Silver Purchase Act compelled the government to buy 4,500,000 ounces of silver each month; this was to be paid for in treasury notes, and these treasury notes were to be redeemed in gold and silver. The metal in the silver dollar was worth only about sixty-seven cents. Foreign nations who held these treasury notes, thought our government meant to pay them with these "sixty-seven cent" dollars. They became so

alarmed that they were ready to sell their holdings for whatever they could get for them. Many of our citizens purchased, and began to call upon the treasury for gold. So much of it went out of the treasury that only \$97,000,000 were left, and it had been agreed that \$100,000,000 should always be kept on hand, in order to redeem all treasury notes whenever they would be presented. It was a period of "tight money," and led to the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act in order to stop the drain on the gold supply.

Wilson Tariff.

The Democrats desired a lower rate of tariff than that of the McKinley Tariff. Senator Wilson introduced a bill in Congress which gradually reduced the tariff rates, and placed raw materials on the free list. When Wilson's bill went to the Senate, the Senators made about six hundred amendments to it. It was then sent to the President. He refused to sign it for he was greatly opposed to the amendments that had been made to it, but yet he thought it was better for the country than the McKinley Tariff. The bill, therefore, became a law in 1894, without his signature.

Pullman Strike.

The cause of this great strike was the reduction of wages by the Pullman Palace Car Company. The strike began at Pullman, Illinois, near Chicago, Illinois, in the car works and later spread to the railroad employees. These employees refused to move the trains that carried Pullman cars between Chicago, San Francisco and other points until their wages should be raised. The United States mail was stopped, and much railroad property was destroyed. It was not until President Cleveland sent troops to preserve order and protect the mail that the strike ended.

Hawaiian Revolution.

Early in 1893 a revolution broke out in the Hawaiian Islands. American sailors on the "Boston" gave

the leaders of the revolt aid, and the native queen was deposed, the government was made a Republic, and an American was made President of the Islands. Hawaii was asked to be annexed to the United States, but Cleveland declined, saying that the men from the "Boston" might have contributed to the success of the revolution, and if that was the case, the Americans had not acted with fairness, therefore he was not in favor of annexation.

Later, (1898) Hawaii was annexed by joint resolution. These islands are valuable to the United States as a coaling station. They were organized as a territory, and sent their first delegate to Congress in 1900.

Venezuelan Question.

A long and bitter dispute had been going on between Great Britain and Venezuela, in regard to the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana. Great Britain refused to submit the question to arbitration and was about to begin war with Venezuela, when the United States interfered by right of the Monroe Doctrine and declared that Great Britain had no right to enlarge her possessions by force. At last an agreement was made between Great Britain and Venezuela, in 1899, by which the trouble was peaceably settled, and Great Britain came into possession of most of the territory which she claimed belonged to her.

Free Silver Campaign.

The Treasury had ceased to buy silver and the demand for free coinage of silver was renewed. The Republicans, in their national platform in 1896, declared against it, whereupon thirty-four delegates from the silver States (Idaho, Montana, South Dakota, Colorado, Utah, and Nevada) left the convention. The Democratic party declared for free coinage,* but many Democrats ("gold Democrats"), thereupon formed a new party, called the National Democratic, and nominated candidates on a gold standard platform. Both the great

parties were thus split on the issue of free coinage of silver.

*They demanded "the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1", that is, that out of one pound of gold should be coined as many dollars as out of sixteen pounds of silver.—*McMaster's Brief History*, p. 417.

RECENT HISTORY. SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR. Conditions in Cuba.

Spain governed Cuba very harshly, and for many years there had been repeated insurrections and wars in the island, one of which lasted ten years. These disturbances greatly injured the trade of the United States, and the people of our country were much concerned over the oppression of an island which lay so near our coast. Our government frequently remonstrated with Spain, but to no effect. We several times tried to buy Cuba, but Spain would not sell.

In 1895, another rebellion broke out on the island and a native government was set up there. Between this native government and Spanish authorities there was constant war, resulting in much bloodshed, and the destruction of much property. In order to crush this rebellion the Spanish commander, General Weyler, compelled all the farmers to leave their homes and come with their families to live in the towns, where he provided no food or clothing for them, and where they died by the thousands. Our government protested against this and Weyler was removed, but matters grew no better.—*Eggleson*, pp. 386, 387.

Complications With Spain.

The United States demanded of Spain that her cruelty must stop; little attention was paid to it until President McKinley declared that Spain should do something to relieve the starving peasants. Spain removed General Weyler, who had been appointed Spanish commander, and sent out General Blanco. Blanco made a great many "good

promises" to the revolting Cubans, but they had been deceived so many times by Spanish promises, that they openly stated that nothing would satisfy them save absolute independence. Gomez was the leader of the revolting Cubans.

The "Maine" Disaster.

The "Maine" was a United States battleship, and was blown up at Havana, Cuba, February 15, 1898. The "Maine" had been sent to pay a friendly visit to Cuba. Two officers and two hundred sixty-four of her crew were killed. An investigation as to the cause of the explosion was made, and the United States investigation commission reported that the "Maine" had been destroyed by a mine beneath the vessel. The Spanish people declared that they believed that the "Maine" had been destroyed by an internal explosion. The people of the United States were greatly excited over the outrage, and on the nineteenth of April, a joint resolution compelled Spain to leave Cuba. Two days later Spain severed diplomatic relations with us, and war was soon begun.

War with Spain.

Two causes led to the war with Spain: first, Spanish oppression in Cuba; second, the destruction of the "Maine."

Battle of Manila, 1898.

Spain owned the Philippines, of which Manila was the capital. The United States undertook to strike Spain two blows at once. While she was busy with her trouble in Cuba, Commander George Dewey, who was stationed at Hong Kong, China, started at once for Manila, where he intended to destroy the Spanish fleet which guarded that place. He reached Manila on Sunday morning, May 1, 1898, made an attack and after a fierce fight destroyed the Spanish fleet without losing a man or ship.

Santiago and the Destruction of Cervera's Fleet.

Meantime a second Spanish fleet under Cervera (thir vā' rā'), sailed from Cape Verde Islands. Acting Rear-

Admiral Sampson, with ships which had been blockading Havana, and Commodore Schley, with a "flying squadron," went in search of Cervera, who, after a long hunt, was found in the harbor of Santiago, on the south coast of Cuba, and at once blockaded. As the fleet of Cervera could not be attacked by water, it was decided to capture Santiago, and so force him to run out. General Shafter with an army was sent to Cuba, and landed a few miles from the city (June 22, 23), and at once pushed forward. On July 1, the Spanish positions on two hills, El Caney (el ca nā') and San Juan (sahn hoo ahn') were carried by storm. The capture of Santiago was now so certain that, on July 3, Cervera's fleet dashed from the harbor and attempted to break through the blockading fleet. A running sea fight followed, and in a few hours all six of the Spanish vessels were shattered wrecks on the coast of Cuba. Not one of our ships was seriously damaged. Two weeks later General Tóral (to rahl') surrendered the city of Santiago the eastern end of Cuba, and a large army.—*McMaster's Brief History*, pp. 422, 423.

Treaty of Peace.

The treaty of peace was signed at Paris, December 10, 1898. Spain gave up all claim to Cuba and ceded Porto Rico and Guam to the United States. The United States paid Spain \$20,000,000, and she ceded the Philippines to us. The \$20,000,000 were for public improvements which Spain had erected on the islands.

Cost of the War.

Cost in money about \$130,000,000. Cost in life about 420, who were killed in battle, and about 3,000 who died of disease.

Philippine Affairs.

Before the United States had come into possession of the Philippines, the natives had fought against the oppression of Spain and established a republic with Aguinaldo as President. Although the war with Spain was over, they still wanted to be an independent nation, even though

they knew the United States had come into possession of the Philippines. The United States denied them the right of self-government on the ground that they were too ignorant, at this, the natives rose in revolt and made an attack on our troops at Manila. It was a long time until they were subdued, and thousands of lives were lost on both sides. By 1902, peace was established throughout the islands.

Annexation of Hawaii.

Hawaii was annexed by joint resolution July 7, 1898. These islands are valuable to the United States as a coaling station. It was organized as a Territory and sent its first delegate to Congress in 1900.

United States in China (Boxer Rebellion).

The Chinese had organized themselves into a secret society known as the "Boxers," this was partly a religious and partly a patriotic society. In 1900, these "Boxers" began to make war upon the Christian natives, missionaries and other foreigners. The trouble grew to be so great, that at last, it became necessary for the United States, Japan and the European powers to send troops to China to protect their ambassadors and other foreigners in Peking.

Roosevelt Policies.

Upon the death of President McKinley, September 14, 1901, Vice President Roosevelt became President and served the remainder of the term. At the end of that time he was re-elected (1904) with Charles Fairbanks as Vice President.

When President Roosevelt took the oath of office on the day of McKinley's death, he stated that he would maintain the policy of President McKinley, and he would appoint no one to office on any other standard than that of merit. He soon showed an activity in the cause for reform, and he had little regard for party affiliations.

Popularity of Roosevelt.

Roosevelt was born in New York City, 1858, and graduated from Harvard University in 1880. He then began the study of law, and the next year was elected to the Assembly of New York. He was appointed a Republican member of the United States Civil Service Commission by President Cleveland. Later McKinley appointed him Assistant Secretary of the Navy. When war was declared against Spain he resigned this quiet government office, and recruited a cavalry troop from the Western ranches, known as "Rough Riders." Roosevelt thoroughly understood the ranchman's life for he had always spent his summers on a Dakota ranch. He was such a brave officer that he was soon appointed to colonel, and made a magnificent charge up San Juan Hill. When the war with Spain was over Roosevelt was known by every one on account of his brave and gallant deeds. He appeared to all to be the idol of the country. Soon after the war he was elected governor of New York on the Republican ticket, and in the summer of 1900 he was elected Vice President on the Republican ticket. On the death of President McKinley he became President and served the unexpired term of McKinley. In 1904 he made the race for President and received a greater popular majority than any other candidate.

Every one knows Roosevelt as a man of untiring interests, remarkable mental powers, as honest and high-minded.

Coal Strike of 1902.

The summer of 1902 witnessed the most far-reaching strike in the history of our country, when the miners of the anthracite coal refused to work on the conditions offered them by the owners of the mines or by those who operated them. At one time it seemed as if great hardship would be caused throughout the North by the lack of fuel which is used for heating houses. President Roosevelt, however, interfered and appointed five commissioners to hear the contending parties and to propose, if possible, a basis of settlement between them, on

the understanding that in the meantime the striking miners should return to work. In this way suffering was lessened, and Congress, by voting money for the salaries and expenses of the Commission, ratified the action of the President. Much credit is due Roosevelt, who brought about a successful arbitration.—*Channing's History, copyright 1904, by the Macmillan Company, New York, p. 582.*

Conservation.

The year 1898 was one of almost unexampled agricultural prosperity. The West raised enormous crops of bread stuffs and, owing to the foreign demand, sold them at prices which filled the farmers' pockets and added largely to the wealth of the country. In connection with agriculture, attention should be called to the preservation of the forests. It has been found that if the streams are unprotected by timber, they become torrents in the spring and disappear in hot weather. If this goes on for a long time, the valleys become sterile, and sometimes uninhabitable. The forests are continually being destroyed by fires, lumberman's axe and saw mills, and by the pulp mills for the manufacture of wood paper and various kinds of wooden ware. Since 1891, the federal government has set aside large reservations of timber, and a number of States have passed laws not only for the preservation of the forests but for the planting of trees as well.

Many of the coal and petroleum mines throughout the country have been set aside to be used for the benefit of all the people. The government is trying to conserve these valuable resources, and put an end to the old wasteful methods.—*From Montgomery's Leading Facts of American History, Ginn and Company, Publishers, pp. 400, 410.*

Irrigation.

In 1902 the government set aside all moneys received from the sale of public lands in seventeen States and Territories to establish an irrigation system. It is believed that in this way many millions of acres of arid lands

can be made fertile.—*From Montgomery's Leading Facts of American History, Ginn and Company, Publishers, pp. 411, 412.*

“Panama Canal.”

Almost from the time of the discovery of the Pacific by Balboa, proposals have been made for the digging of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. But the difficulties offered by the steep mountains and the rivers subject to great floods postponed the carrying out of this project, although the distance from Panama, on the Pacific, to Colon, on the Caribbean, is only forty-six miles in a straight line. At length, 1881, Ferdinand de Lesseps, a French engineer under whose direction the Suez Canal had been dug, undertook the cutting of a sea-level canal across the Isthmus. The plan was abandoned, however, after a great deal of money had been spent. A second French company then under the construction of a canal with locks. The people of the United States have always been greatly interested in the project of making a canal between the Atlantic and Pacific, and since the acquisition of Hawaii and the Philippines, this interest has, if anything, increased. Before 1904, however, obstacles of one sort or another have prevented the realization of this desire. In this year, however, events so shaped themselves that it became possible for the United States to enter upon the construction of this important waterway. The completion of the work is expected on or before the first of January, 1915.—*Channing's History, copyright 1904, by the Macmillan Company. New York, p. 583.*

Japanese-Russian War.

The Japanese-Russian War took place during Roosevelt's new term, and occupied the attention of the whole world. After the countries had been at war for some time, and Japan had been successful in many battles, Roosevelt suggested that the two countries should hold a peace conference at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The result was that a treaty of peace was signed by both countries September 5, 1905. In 1906 Roosevelt was awarded the Nobel

prize, \$40,000 given to him because he had done more than any one else to bring about peaceful relations among the nations of the earth.

New Navy.

Since the United States has come into possession of so many islands in remote regions, our government thought it was necessary for us to have a larger navy. More and better steel-plated war ships were built, and today we have twenty-five modern battle ships, besides other kinds of war vessels—almost two hundred in all. Only one country surpasses us and that is Great Britain. On December 16, 1907, sixteen of our battleships left Hampton Roads, Virginia, for a trip around the world. They sailed around South America, and north to San Francisco, from there they crossed the Pacific, visited Hawaii, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, China, and the Philippines, then returned home by the way of the Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea, and finally reached Hampton Roads, February 22, 1909. Every where our great ships excited the admiration of the nations of the world.

Insurgent Movement in Politics.

The insurgent movement started with a small group of Senators and Representatives who thought that Taft was under the control of reactionary politicians like Cannon and Aldrich, that the tariff pledges made in the campaign of 1908 had not been kept, and that the power of the government was steadily being handed over to the great business interests. Secretary Ballinger of the Department of the Interior was accused of being connected with fraudulent land claims in Alaska, and finally forced to retire from the Cabinet.

Aided by popular magazines, such as "The Outlook," "McClure's," "Everybody's" and "Colliers," the insurgents kept up a vigorous agitation, and soon had the support of large numbers of voters. The older political managers scoffed at them, but they steadily gained converts. Finally they forced the Speaker to yield much of his arbitrary power. He was excluded from the all-powerful Committee

on Rules and his power of selecting committees was given to a committee of the House. A free method of doing business in the House was also secured.

In the election of 1910 the Republicans lost control of the House to the Democrats and many old time Republicans were beaten by progressives. The progressive group in the Senate grew steadily in numbers.

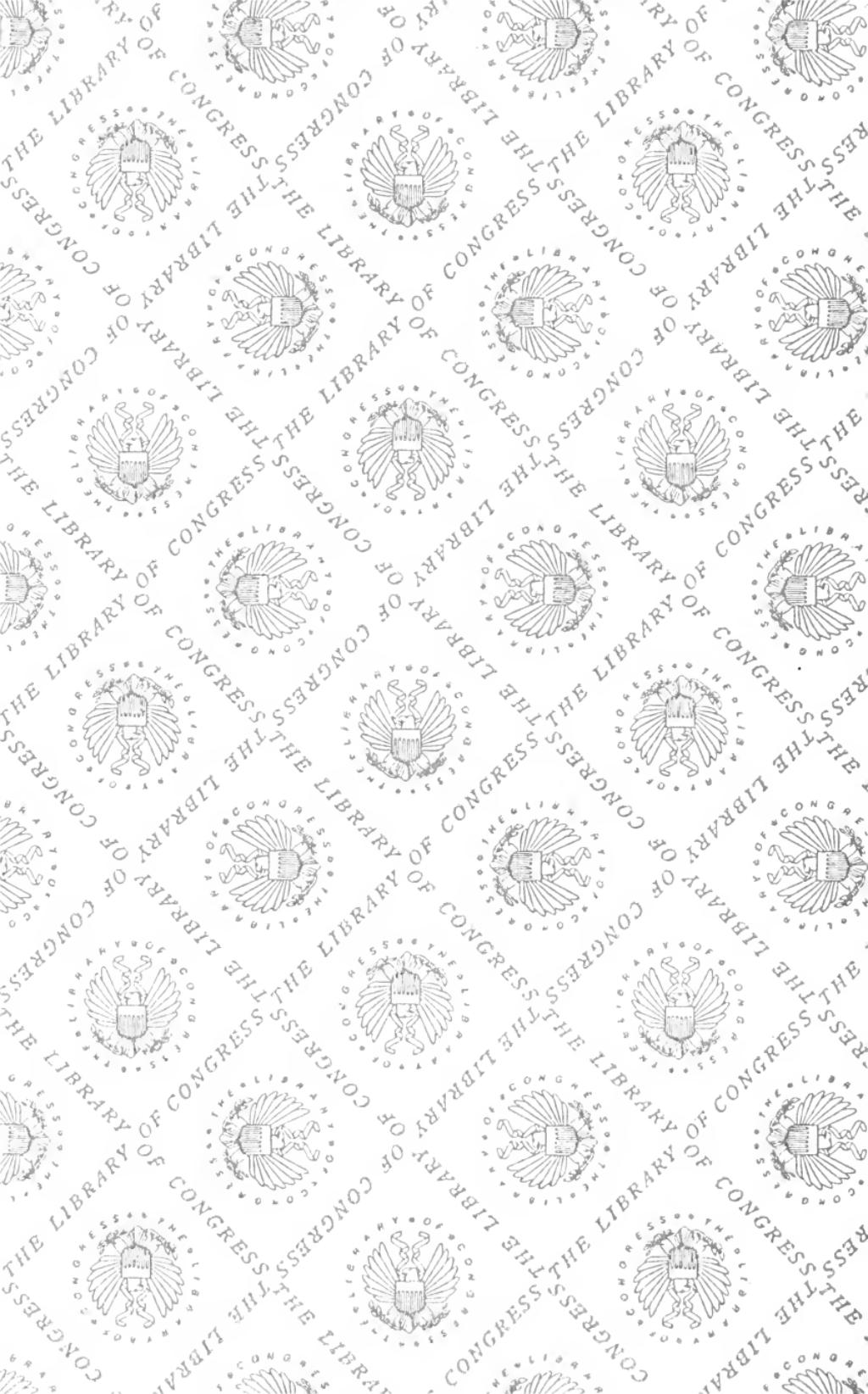
In the spring of 1912 the old line Republicans heedless of the trend of the reform movement, undertook to employ the old methods of securing delegates to the national convention and renominated Taft in spite of his known lack of popular support. This attempt resulted in the open candidacy of Roosevelt for the nomination. Presidential preference primaries were held in several strong Republican States in which Roosevelt ran far ahead of Taft. There was no doubt that Roosevelt was the choice of a majority of the Republican voters, but the Taft managers controlled the delegates and nominated him. This action caused a split in the party. Most of the Roosevelt men left the Convention and took steps to form a new party along progressive lines.

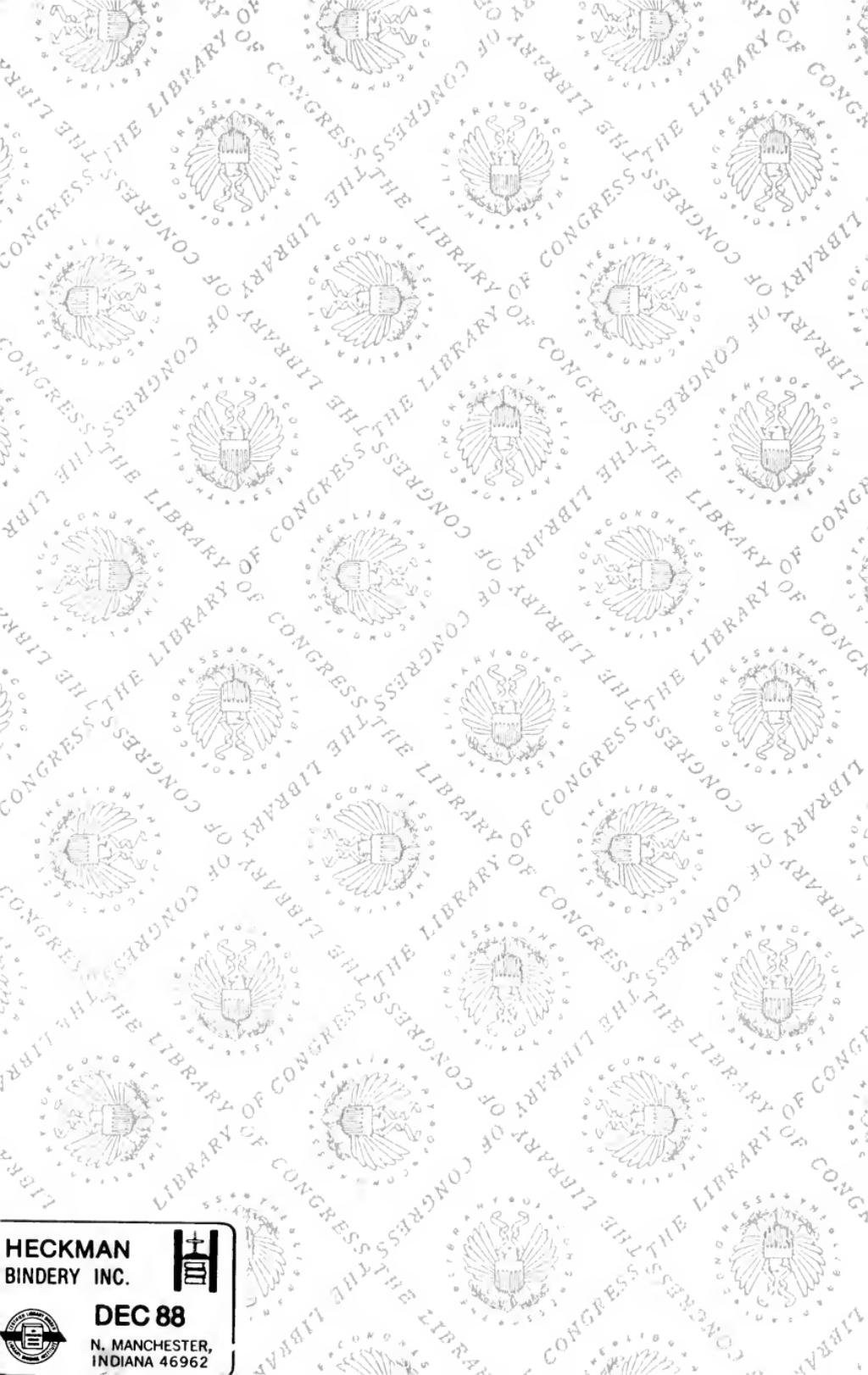
Later in the summer they met in regular convention at Chicago and nominated Roosevelt for President and Governor Johnson of California for Vice President. An exciting campaign followed. Roosevelt was able to carry a majority of the Republican party into the new Progressive party, so that Taft and the older organizations carried but two States—Vermont and Utah.

The rout of the old organization was nearly complete, and few of the former Republican leaders were left in Congress, even Speaker Cannon being beaten by a comparatively unknown man. The Democrats secured control of the branches of the government. They, too, have a strong progressive element striving to reform and control the party, and the struggle is still going on. Already enough has been accomplished that progressive policies are advocated by most party leaders. Conservatism and machine methods of party control are growing more and more unpopular.

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